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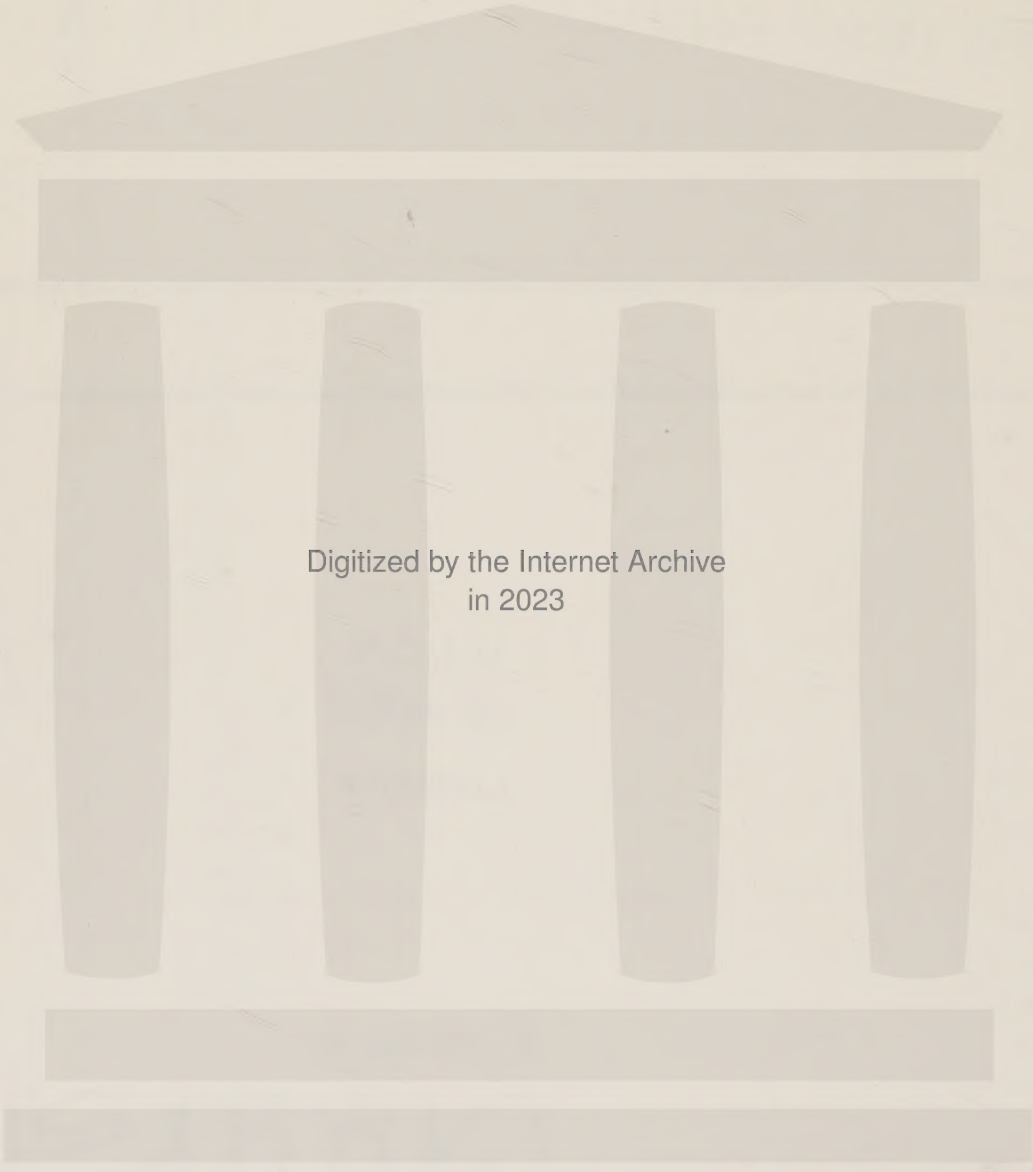

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* NATIONAL *
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BALLET

An Epic Poem About the Unity of the Army and the People

- Comments on the revolutionary modern ballet "Ode to Imeng"

by

T'ien Niu (田牛)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 22, 1975)

With seething revolutionary enthusiasm and strong artistic potency, the revolutionary modern ballet "Ode to Imeng" has led us back into the dangerous years of the war of liberation marked by raging struggles. Through the moving plot in which Sister Ying revives Fang T'ieh-chün, a wounded soldier of the People's Liberation Army, with her own milk, the ballet has composed an epic poem about the unity of the army and the people, revealed the profound proletarian feelings of the people at the old revolutionary base for their own troops and effectively exposed the class origin and political base of the invincibility of the people's war.

In the creation of socialist literature and art, whether or not the principal heroic figure remolded possesses ideological depth and the luster of unique personality directly affects the depth of the embodiment of the theme of the work and the strength of artistic influence. In all works, whenever the image of the principal hero lacks profundity and luster, the revelation of the theme often tends to be commonplace, shallow and monotonous, and thus not convincing. How can the principal heroic figures be made profound and lustrous? The artistic practice of the revolutionary model plays shows that the central question is that it is necessary to typify the contradictions and struggle in life. The experience of creation

provided by the "Ode to Imeng" in this respect is of typical significance. It reveals the theme of the unity of the army and the people.

This theme has been reflected in many works with the people's war as the subject matter, but the "Ode to Imeng" has depicted it in a more novel, condensed and profound way. This is because in the portrayal of the image of Sister Ying, the principal heroic figure, it has made use of the method of creation based on the combination of revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism, made a demanding development of the subject matter, paid great attention to the painstaking depiction and revelation of the characteristics in the personality of Sister Ying and her ideological luster through the particularity of the contradictions in an environment of a particular struggle. In the arrangement of the plot, it does not place undue emphasis on immensity, completeness and covering all respects, but seeks profundity and refinement, and within the limited scope of a ballet of medium length, devotes all efforts to grasping the main characteristics in the personality of Sister Ying, takes the rescue of the wounded soldier by Sister Ying and the search for the wounded soldier by the enemy's Home-Coming Corps as the trunk line in the contradictions and conflicts in the whole ballet. Following the systematic development and intensification of the conflicts, it has not only meticulously revealed Sister Ying's heroic action of taking emergency steps to save, nurse and shelter the wounded soldier, but also prominently revealed the touching radiance of her mental world in the course of accomplishing this series of heroic actions.

As soon as the curtain is raised, Sister Ying is placed in the environment of a specific struggle. It was the autumn of the year 1947 and the second year of the great Liberation War, in which the Chinese revolution was on the historical turning point of witnessing light and darkness by turns. Our People's Liberation Army, firmly implementing the great policy of shifting from the strategic defensive to the strategic offensive charted by Chairman Mao, had temporarily given up some places, shifted positions on its own initiative and unfolded mobile warfare on a large scale. In order to make a last-ditch struggle, the Kuomintang reactionaries frantically launched counter-attacks against our base at Imeng and the despot landlord Lai Ch'in-fu had also led the Home-Coming Corps back to the mountain village.

The counter-attacks and settlement of accounts in the reverse by the enemies start from the search for Fang T'ieh-chün, the wounded PLA soldier, while Sister Ying's selfless action to rescue the wounded soldier becomes a conscious action in waging a tit-for-tat struggle against the White Terror of the enemy. The development of this struggle and its characteristics are determined by the concrete conditions in the balance of strength between the enemy and ourselves at that time at River I, and are also determined by the thinking and personality of Sister Ying, an ordinary working woman. Her husband Lu Ying is the Party branch secretary in the village and has already led the fighters of the armed working team to fight running battles in the mountains. In face of the daily intensification of the White Terror of the enemy, the road of struggle taken by Sister Ying is inevitably beset with difficulties. This has created a typical

environment for depicting Sister Ying, the heroic representative of the people who support the army and the front in this old district and prominently revealed the main characteristics in her personality.

In the typical environment where Sister Ying finds herself, the development of contradictions and struggle follows a specific form. The battle between the enemy and ourselves is not fought with hails of bullets that bring about major ups and downs, but is a special battle with the search for the wounded PLA soldier and the effort to thwart the search as the focus. The ballet has designed three links for the actions of the struggle waged by Sister Ying to thwart the search, namely, rescue, nursing and sheltering. The relations among the three are that "rescue" is taken as the main point, while "nursing" and "sheltering" are used respectively to deepen and develop the unfolding of the inner world and the intensification of contradictions and conflicts. Among them, "rescue" is most expressive. Sister Ying's action in reviving the wounded soldier with her own milk conveys the features of life and is of symbolic significance. This is also where Sister Ying possesses unique luster and differs from the images of other proletarian heroes, and has thus laid a firm foundation for the indepth development of the theme of the ballet.

In the scene "Milk Is Better Than the Sweet Spring and the Hearts of the Army and the People Are Linked Together," with typified dance movement and portrayal supplemented by the various artistic means such as music and stage art, the ballet has very properly handled the main profile of Sister Ying's personality--her deep class feelings for the worker-peasant armed forces.

The ballet has painstakingly designed for Sister Ying the three sequential steps of "blood, water, milk" in saving the wounded soldier: From her discovery of blood stains, she finds the wounded soldier, and from the unconsciousness and extreme thirst of the wounded soldier, she is anxious to get water. These two steps have served as a cushion in directly leading to the third step--the revival of the wounded soldier with her milk. The ballet has emphatically grasped the transition from the lack of water to the revival of the wounded soldier with her milk, and adopted an exaggerated move on the stage. Through certain dance movements of Sister Ying that gradually rise in tempo, she is portrayed as anxiously gazing at the wounded soldier and listening attentively to his call for water to quench his thirst while in a coma, thus bringing out the great anxiety of Sister Ying. When she strokes and looks at her breasts, she comes to a sudden realization: Ah! Milk can save the immediate emergency! She immediately turns from anxiety to happiness. She becomes jubilant and the atmosphere on the stage also undergoes a sudden change and creates a touching mood which gives people wild and fanciful thoughts--the sunlight comes through the trees, the rays sparkle and add splendor to the rivers and mountains. The sound of the harp leaps forth from the band, and like a song or eulogy, the music conveys the excited feelings. From the backstage the chorus sings, "Ah, milk is used to save the wounded soldier! The friendship between the army and the people is as heavy as the mountain...." Sister Ying lifts the jar filled with milk with both hands and turns her gaze at the wounded soldier.

This idyllic artistic treatment makes Sister Ying's noble action in saving the wounded soldier look so dazzling. The small jar in her hands suddenly seems to weigh a thousand catties. In the jar there is not only milk but also the red heart of Sister Ying, her passionate love for her own armed forces and also the seething deep class feelings of the people in the old district who give wholehearted support to the people's war! It also gives people a rich association of ideas: During the liberation war, on the vast land of China, the masses of millions upon millions of people have consciously shouldered the heavy responsibility of the revolutionary war for "overthrowing Chiang Kai-shek and liberating the whole of China," supported the army and the front, stepped into the breach when those in front of them have fallen, performed heroic and moving historical deeds of merit. "The people's milk and the hot blood of the fighters"--this moving theme is precisely a spray springing up from the rolling torrent of the people's war and is strongly characteristic of the time. The "Ode to Imeng" has precisely refined the theme and molded a character in the life of the great and splendid struggle of the people's war, and through the profound and artistic depiction of the inner world of Sister Ying, the principal heroic figure, revealed with thick ink and colors the ideological theme of the unity of the army and the people.

From "rescue" to "nursing," the struggle is pushed one step forward. The "Ode to Imeng" is good at capturing the specific opportunity for the inner world of the leading character to give out radiance in this scene of the hand-to-hand combat between the enemy and ourselves with its particular content and form. By bringing into play all artistic means which are developed into a scene of solo dance full of lyrical color to freely express the revolutionary heroism of the proletariat, it has developed the main points and sought profundity. For example, in the scene "Preparing Chicken Soup in the Middle of the Night, the Friendship Between the Army and the People Is Deep," there is a solo dance performed by Sister Ying who kills the old hen in her house to enable the kinsman from the People's Liberation Army to recover from his wound at an early date. She lights the stove fire, and while she puts into order the washed bandages, she carefully prepares the chicken soup. On the stage, the night scene is tranquil, and the stove fire rages with a red glow, casting its light on the inner world of the leading character and making it look all red and transparent. This is accompanied by the singing of a Lunan folk song from the backstage. The gentle melody with profound feelngs brings out the leisurely and elegant dance steps of the leading character and condenses the sincere wishes of the people at the old revolutionary base for the kinsman from the Liberation Army: "Add another bundle of firewood from Mount Meng to make the stove fire burn brighter, and add another ladle of water from River I to deepen the friendship. We hope that the kinsman will soon recover from his wound and go back to the front to strive for the liberation of the people." This has prominently revealed Sister Ying's revolutionary consciousness and spiritual realm in saving the wounded soldier, and emphatically strengthened the profundity of the revelation of the brilliant inner world of Sister Ying.

The emergency to rescue and nursing of the wounded soldier under the eyes of the enemy is inevitably accompanied by an acute and

violent class struggle. Making use of the experience acquired in the creation of the revolutionary model plays, the "Ode to Imeng" depicts the leading heroic figure by placing her in a typified contradiction and struggle, so that the main character Sister Ying at all times plays the leading part and occupies the central position of the contradictions, thus effectively bringing out Sister Ying's heroic personality in going through fire and water to shelter the kinsman from the Liberation Army and endowing the image of Sister Ying with the clearcut characteristics of the time. When the enemy's Home-Coming Corps breaks into the house in the middle of the night, points at the chicken soup on the stove and whips and interrogates Sister Ying, she stares back angrily and is resolute and unyielding. When the Home-Coming Corps devises the malicious trick of following the track to hunt for the fugitive, she takes advantage of that stratagem, and under the cover provided by Chang Ta-niang, breaks out from the nets of the enemy, and quickly carries the basket uphill to deliver chicken soup and dry provisions to her kinsman. Alert and brave, she always outwits the enemy. When the Home-Coming Corps discovers the cave where the wounded soldier hides himself and sets fire to the mountain, she hits upon a bright idea at this crisis. She resolutely draws the attention of the enemy toward her and shows the selfless spirit of sacrifice. When the Home-Coming Corps corners the masses, snatches away Sister Ying's child and is about to murder him in face of the life-and-death test, Sister Ying is willing to risk the greatest sacrifice in order to save her own armed forces, completely unperturbed, she maintains the dignity of justice. It is precisely in the storm of this life-and-death struggle between the enemy and ourselves that the heroic character of Sister Ying who is bold and good at struggle is constantly developed in breadth, and her main profile is enriched by many profiles. This makes the image of Sister Ying look solid, full and rich in luster, thus more profoundly revealing the main theme of the deep class feelings between the masses of the people and the people's army.

Sister Ying is an ordinary woman of poor-peasant origin at the old revolutionary base, but under the nurture of the Party and the radiance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, she is able to consciously link up all her personal belongings with the victory of the great people's liberation war. She dares to shatter the shackles of the old traditional concepts of thousands of years' standing, and uses her own milk in an emergency to save a severely wounded kinsman from the Liberation Army. She dares to face the arrogant and rampant enemy without fear. She risks her own life to shelter the wounded soldier with all ways and means and radiates with boundless wisdom and strength in the struggle. This has depicted the unique personality of Sister Ying as well as focally summed up the revolutionary heroism and revolutionary firmness of the proletariat and embodied the characteristics of the time in the general character of the proletarian heroes. Sister Ying's action in saving and protecting the wounded soldier is absolutely not an isolated personal action but an organic component of the great people's war of millions upon millions of people to thoroughly bury the dynasty of the Chiang family and seize the country for the proletariat. The image of Sister Ying has eloquently demonstrated the Marxist truth that "the richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of the people." Speaking from the essential significance of life, the image of Sister Ying is precisely the brilliant representative of the masses of

workers and peasants that have nurtured the people's fighters to maturity. Here lies precisely the typical significance of the image of Sister Ying as well as the historical profundity of the theme of the "Ode to Imeng."

The army cherishes the people and the people support the army. The "Ode to Imeng" lays one-sided emphasis on depicting the support of the army by the people, and at the same time, it has also depicted with condensed writing the image of Fang T'ieh-chün, the wounded soldier of the PLA, thus revealing certain touching episodes about the love shown to the people by the army. It has effectively brought out the image of Sister Ying as well as enriched and deepened the theme of the ballet. In particular, when the enemies fail to find the wounded soldier and are so enraged that they vainly attempt to attack the masses and are about to throw Sister Ying's child down the cliff, Sister Ying shows great integrity by choosing the sacrifice of her own child for the sake of protecting her own armed forces. However, Fang T'ieh-chün places the interests of the people above all else, and he resolutely steps forward, snatches the child from the hands of the enemies, and is majestic like a mountain. The noble spirits of these two heroic images reflect upon each other and form a splendid picture of the support for the army and love of the people!

Chairman Mao points out, "The patriotic, righteous and revolutionary nature of the war of the People's Liberation Army is bound to have the support of the people of the whole country. This is the political base for defeating Chiang Kai-shek." Strengthening the unity of the army and the people, implementing the principle of oneness of the army and the people and correctly handling the relations between the army and the people constitute a component of Chairman Mao's proletarian military line. In the years of revolutionary wars, only through relying on the support of the people could our army play a great role in shattering the state apparatus of the reactionaries. Today, under the dictatorship of the proletariat, our army must also rely on the people's support before it can play the combat role as the cornerstone of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The renegade and traitor Lin Piao were consistently hostile and opposed to Chairman Mao's military line. They sabotaged the principles of unity and oneness of the army and the people, and sabotaged the glorious tradition of our army in "supporting the government and cherishing the people" in a vain attempt to sever the links between the army and the people and basically change the class nature of our army. With typical artistic images, the ballet "Ode to Imeng" has enthusiastically eulogized the unrivalled power of the "genuine bastion of iron" built by the unity of the army and the people on the foundation of the people's war. It has provided us with lively teaching materials for thoroughly studying Chairman Mao's military line, and ruthlessly criticizing Lin Piao's bourgeois military line. It is of profound practical significance toward seriously studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, carrying forward the glorious tradition of our army in "wholeheartedly serving the Chinese people," maintaining the natural colors of the people's armed forces, and fighting heroically for consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In accordance with the principle of creation through typification, the revolutionary modern ballet "Ode to Imeng" is bold in practice and creation in deepening the themic thought and bringing out the images of proletarian heroes. After repeated processing, it has accumulated fresh experience for the revolution in proletarian revolution in literature and art and this is another rich fruit in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art. At present, the movement to study Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory is rising throughout the country. As long as we uphold the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, take the Party's basic line as the key link, energetically use the experiences acquired in the creation of revolutionary model plays and ever seek refinement, we can forge ahead in the flush of victory and create even more good works.

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PHYSICAL CULTURE

Blossoming of New Flowers in Physical Culture for Children

- summary of physical culture activities for children in Peking municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 18, 1975)

With a red tasselled spear in hand,
With the red star sparkling,
Among the good children of the Party,
Tung-tzu is a model.
Successors to the revolution
Are growing healthily to maturity.
They take the revolutionary road forever,
With their hearts turned toward the Communist Party.

With red tasselled spears in their hands and marching in step, a group of innocent, vivacious and healthy children had performed a drill with red tasselled spears amidst the joyous and pleasant songs. This was an item performed by the children of the kindergarten of the Department of Public Security in the children's physical culture show in Peking municipality. In this show, the children of some kindergartens from various districts of Peking municipality also performed more than 30 items, including calisthenics, fighting feats of children's boxing and fencing, swimming, relay race, performance in rope skipping, military games and military drills. More than 18,000 workers, peasants and soldiers in the capital were delighted to see the generation of children growing healthily to maturity under the nurture of the sunshine, dew and rain of Mao Tsetung thought, and they said excitedly, "The performances of the children have enabled us to see the future of our socialist mother country."

After the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the Party organizations of various kindergartens in the Peking municipality have come to realize that whether or not physical culture for children is laid hold of is an important question bearing on what line is implemented and what kind of successors are trained. They organized the broad masses of personnel charged with the work of educating the children to seriously study Chairman Mao's instruction on "developing physical culture and sports to strengthen the physical constitution of the people." They seriously studied the policy of "vigorously popularizing physical culture work" "starting with the children." They thoroughly criticized Lin Piao for following Confucius' reactionary program for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and the revisionist trash in children's education, and came to realize that it was wrong to talk only in terms of "adjustment of nourishment" and "injections and medicine" but to neglect physical training for children. Under the influence of the revisionist line in the past, many workers in children education feared that their work would be rendered difficult should the children hurt themselves by falling or knocking

themselves against something or catch cold and get sick in outdoor activities. They considered their task accomplished as long as the children were well-fed, slept well and were chubby. Now they have come to realize that the development of the physical culture activities for children is an important component in the implementation of the Party's educational policy and an effective measure for strengthening the physical constitution of the children. They said, "We should not bring up spiritual aristocrats who care only for eating, drinking, playing and enjoying themselves but must train successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat of all-round development morally, intellectually and physically."

At present, the activities of physical culture for children in Peking municipality have been developed even more widely and steadily, and there has emerged a scene of prosperity and vitality. More than 1,200 nurseries and kindergartens in the whole city are educating nearly 120,000 pre-school age children. Most of the nurseries and kindergartens can insist on physical exercise and two hours of outdoor activities every day. For example, the more than 200 kindergartens in the western district of the city have on the whole popularized calisthenics among children and basically carried out physical culture activities in every kindergarten, for everybody every day. According to incomplete statistics, the various nurseries and kindergartens in the whole city have created more than 50 sets of drills for children, including military drills, drills with red tasselled spears, chairs and dumb-bells and nearly 100 items of athletic competitions and military games which are of educational significance and in conformity with the characteristics of children. The widespread development of physical culture activities for children has brought a new scene of vitality and vigor to the kindergartens in Peking municipality. The broad masses of kindergarten workers remarked with excitement that this is the rich fruit of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius.

Recently, we watched a relay race called "going to the mountains and the countryside is most glorious" performed by the children of the Chienkuomen Road Kindergarten in the eastern district of the city. The little athletes, anxious to be ahead of others, ran with high spirits toward the destination. The children waiting by the side for their turn to participate in the competition sang loud and clear:

The small magpies chatter,
Young friends, run faster,
Run faster and faster,
For enrollment for the mountains and the
countryside.
Why should I enroll myself?
Chairman Mao's teachings must be firmly
borne in mind.
We must become new peasants when we grow up
To render meritorious services to the vast world.

In order to conduct socialist ideological education for the children in conjunction with physical culture activities, the teachers of this kindergarten, in the course of developing such activities, have told the children the advanced deeds of the rusticated educated youths and taught the children to cherish the people's commune and labor when they are young and build a socialist new countryside when they grow up. Meanwhile, they have composed this song for the children to sing as they participate in such activities. Many kindergartens in Peking municipality have paid great attention to conducting socialist ideological education for the children in conjunction with physical culture activities. In the course of developing the obstacle race for tricycles in the kindergarten at Ment'oukou Coal Mine, the teachers have composed this juvenile song for the children:

The small wheel,
Goes round and round.
Pedal the tricycle to get steeled,
Cross the small river,
And scale the big mountain.
Fear neither difficulties nor hardships,
Heed what the Party says when you are young,
And forever go forward under the sun.

There are also many kindergartens which have, in conjunction with conducting education in the situation and patriotism, organized the children to carry out games of military physical culture such as "Drills in Preparedness Against War," "Defend the Hsisha Islands," and "We Must Liberate Taiwan." These items of physical culture include running, jumping, throwing and other actions to enable the children to steel themselves in speed, patience, dexterity and accruacy. The various kindergartens in Peking municipality pay great attention to selecting sports in accordance with the characteristics of the physical development of the children and appropriately control the amount of activities. Children from the higher grade, for example, undergo steeling by participating in such items as obstacle race, bouncing balls and rope skipping, while children from the lower grade participate in "hare jump," short-distance relay race from opposite directions, and other simple activities.

In the course of developing physical culture activities for children on a wide scale, although some kindergartens encounter difficulties due to shortage of space and facilities, the broad masses of kindergarten workers have surmounted these difficulties through relying on their own efforts. Under the leadership of the Party organization, the kindergarten workers of Shihtzup'o in the eastern district of the city have built a small swimming pool for the children with their own hands. Although some community kindergartens have limited space, they make coordinated use of time for physical culture for the various classes according to local conditions and insist on conducting lessons in drills and physical culture.

After visiting some kindergartens, we feel that there are many advantages in developing physical culture activities for the children, and an obvious advantage is that it has given impetus to the physical health and sound development of children. In some kindergartens in the past,

the rate of absence among the children due to poor health amounted to 10-15 percent. After the widespread development of physical culture activities, the normal attendance rate amounted to over 95 percent. In the Tung-szu-wu-t'iao Kindergarten, the average weight of the 6-year-old children stood only at 37.8 catties in the past. After constantly conducting physical culture activities, the average weight of the children of the same age has increased to 44.8 catties, an average increase of 7 catties.

The development of physical culture activities has activated the children's life, strengthened political, ideological and intellectual education and helped the children to develop morally, intellectually and physically. In the past when some kindergartens paid no attention to physical culture, the children stayed dully indoors all day long and the content of activities was rather monotonous. After conducting physical culture, in conjunction with various physical culture activities, political, ideological and the relevant intellectual education has been conducted for the children. The contents of such activities are lively and easily acceptable to the children. The cadres of some kindergartens have said with deep understanding, "Physical culture is not an isolated thing, and the grasping of physical culture under the command of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has also a positive influence on moral and intellectual education."

After watching the performances in physical culture given by the children of Peking city at a meeting, some comrades of the physical culture circles said excitedly, "These children will surpass us in the future." They thought that by making the children develop the habit of steeling themselves by participating in physical culture from childhood and understand some knowledge and techniques of physical culture a good foundation could be laid for popularizing and raising standards in physical culture and sports in the future. The children of the Sanlit'un Kindergarten in Chaoyang District constantly undergo training in physical culture. They are better developed physically and have at the same time better grasped the basic techniques of certain sports. At present, more than 50 children in the whole kindergarten can swim, and six children have been able to swim for a thousand meters. Among the graduates, 14 have joined the swimming class of the spare-time school of physical culture and one has joined the gymnastics class.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in physical culture, the new flowers of physical culture for children will bloom even more resplendently.

- By Kuang-ming Jih-pao Correspondent(s) and Reporter(s)

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EMPIRICISM

Raise Consciousness in Studying the Theory of Revolution

by

Chih Neng (志能) and Hsi Min (習民)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 2, 1975)

In the struggle against the Peng Te-huai anti-Party clique in 1959, Chairman Mao had pointed out, "At present, the main danger lies in empiricism." At present, in the course of the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat whipped up by the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country, a review of this teaching of Chairman Mao's is of tremendous significance to our learning well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and further clarifying the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat by means of linking up theory with practice.

In the course of the struggle waged by our Party against Wang Ming's opportunist line, while criticizing dogmatism, Chairman Mao had also made at the same time a profound criticism on empiricism. He pointed out, "This theory errs in failing to understand that, although the data of perception reflect certain realities in the objective world (I am not speaking here of idealist empiricism which confines experience to so-called introspection), they are merely one-sided and superficial, reflecting things incompletely and not reflecting their essence." Chairman Mao also further pointed out that the empiricists respect experience but despise theory, and therefore cannot have a comprehensive view of an entire objective process, lack clear direction and long-range perspective, and are complacent over occasional successes and glimpses of the truth. If such persons direct a revolution, they will lead it up a blind alley."

Empiricism is a form of expression of subjectivism. Those guilty of empiricist mistakes take partial experience as the general truth, are contented with the occasional successes and glimpses of the truth, are meek and conservative, and mark time. Their practice carries with it very great blindness. They are unwilling to study the theory of revolution, deny the necessity of raising perceptual experience to the plane of theory, disavow the guiding role of the theory of revolution in the practice of revolution, and repudiate the Marxist truth that "without revolutionary theory, there can be no revolutionary movement." At present, such empiricism finds main expression in the lack of consciousness in studying the theory of revolution, taking theory lightly and taking partial experience as the general truth. These comrades would not seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is very harmful and must be resolutely corrected.

Of course, we have to overcome empiricism, but we do not deny the status and role of experience in knowledge. "As to the sequence in the process of cognition, perceptual experience comes first." However, perception only solves the problem of phenomena; theory alone can solve

the problem of essence." Consequently, proletarian teachers of revolution have all along attached importance to summing up experiences and lessons from the revolutionary struggles of the proletariat, and held that revolution to summing up and raising the perceptual knowledge acquired by people in practice to the plane rational knowledge is a most important item of work in guiding the revolution.

The Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat has been formed, developed and enriched through summing up the experience of the revolutionary struggles of the proletariat. Marx and Engels had scientifically summed up the practical experience of the workers' movement in Western Europe in the thirties and forties of the 19th century, summed up the experiences of the February Revolution in France, the March Revolution in Germany, and other bourgeois revolutions, and systematically set forth the entire task and actual content of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Lenin had personally led the October Socialist Revolution in Russia, and in the struggle to criticize the opportunism of the Second International, he had summed up the revolutionary experience before and after the October Revolution and made profound expositions on the necessity of the dictatorship of the proletariat and its task. In accordance with the Marxist doctrine on the dictatorship of the proletariat, Chairman Mao had summed up the international communist movement and the historical experience of our Party, put forth the great theory of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and formulated for our Party a basic line for the entire historical period of socialism. The theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought on the dictatorship of the proletariat was bought with the blood and lives of countless revolutionary martyrs and is the universally applicable truth. Our personal revolutionary practice and experience are important to our embracing the Marxist theory and continued revolution. However, due to the restriction of various conditions, the practice and power of recognition of the individual are extremely limited. If these limited experiences are made absolute and are treated as a treasure, and the extreme importance of studying the theory of Marxism is neglected, then there is no possibility to have such experiences "systematized and synthesized and raised to the level of theory," and to turn them into experiences beneficial to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

In his latest talk on the dictatorship of the proletariat, Chairman Mao has once again taught us that "it is necessary to read more books of Marxism-Leninism." This is because the proletarian revolution is ever deepening and developing, and only Marxism could correctly explain and reveal the objective law governing the development of this revolution, help us understand and grasp the law of revolution, and win victory in revolution. Taking why the proltariat must exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie for example, in what respect is this question inevitable and necessary? How are we going to smash the various plots of imperialism and social-imperialism for subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country? How to understand the social base of people like Lin Piao? How to make out the newly emerging bourgeois elements in socialist society? How to look at and deal with the bourgeois rights that still exist in socialist society? And so on and so forth. Only by seriously studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat could we understand and solve

these questions by means of linking up theory with practice, could we consciously implement the basic line of the Party, persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, create step by stpe the conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again, and finally realize communism. Conversely, if we do not study the theory of Marxism and are contented with narrow personal experience, we are bound to lag behind the development of the revolutionary situation, will be unable to distinguish what is Marxism, what is revisionism, what is socialism, what is capitalism, what should be restricted, and what should be promoted. Then, there is a possibility for us to support the erroneous things as correct ones, and negate the correct thing as the erroneous ones.

The facts show that empiricism is a lieutenant to revisionism. Speaking from the world outlook and methodology, empiricism is fundamentally charactrized by the alienation of theory from practice and the disruption of subjectivity from objectivity, and is running counter to dialectical materialism and historical materialism. it is precisely because of this that all opportunists, in the course of opposing the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, often make use of the narrowness, one-sidedness and the blindness of the empricists, make use of the fatal weakness of the empiricists in their not having much understanding of Marxism. Hasn't the Lin Piao anti-Party clique which vociferously disseminated rumors and sophistries and publicized idealist transcendentalism fooled some comrades because they could not make out the difference? Why are there people getting into steps whenever a revisionist line emerges? "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." Theory is the basis of the line. Without a proper conception of theory, a line of demarcation could not be drawn clearly, and this inevitably leads to mistakes in the ideological and political line. Because of this, it is not possible to resolutely implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and it is very easy for one to follow the revisionist line.

At present, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, we must strive to study the Marxist theory, surmount empiricism, heighten our consciousness and alleviate blindness. We must firmly and properly grasp the study of theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat as a major matter of prime importance, really clarify the question of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie on the basis of linking up theory with practice, consciously struggle for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

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BUILDING OF SOCIALISM

How Peking Workers Build Socialism

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1975)

an entire distilling tower, 83.4 metres high and 4.5 metres in diameter, was being lifted with all its pipe coils, ladders and other equipment as the workers operated 16 power cranes in close co-ordination to the directing whistle and pennons. in a little over an hour, this silver "monster", shining under the warm spring sun, was placed on its concrete foundation and firmly fixed.

the hoisting team under the peking building company for chemical industries blazed a trail in lifting heavy equipment on the morning of march 31 when they were helping build a new plant for the peking general petro-chemical works. in the past, the workers had to spend hours erecting a tower and work in mid-air for days to fix pieces of auxiliary equipment, some weighing several tons each.

it was getting dark when we returned to the construction site a few days later. we climbed a hill despite a strong wind to have a better sight. there were dazzling welding fire and electric lights. the humming of tractors, lorries and cranes drowned the howling wind.

kuo hsiao-yeh, who directed the hoisting of the distilling tower, drew our attention to a flood-lit slogan inscribed on huge wooden boards: "strive to build china into a powerful modern socialist state before the end of this century". he said, "it is for this purpose that we are working in such weather. according to convention, some jobs have to stop when the wind blows strong."

when the hoisting team received the task last year, kuo hsiao-yeh told us, they decided to work out new methods to ensure safety and speed. they ran a special study class with the help of technical personnel, and pooled their experience and wisdom. "we studied every detail of the job, and had all the cranes, rods and hooks tested till we felt sure of success," kuo said.

the hoisting team provides an example of how workers in peking link their day-to-day work with the revolution. another example is wang sung-lin, a veteran foundry man of the peking no. 1 machine tools plant. every morning in the past decade and more, he has come to the workshop an hour ahead of time, to clean up the

place and make preparations for his group. he arrived at the workshop at 7:30 a.m. as he usually does on the third and last day of the spring festival holidays this year. before he left for home in the afternoon, he had the whole workshop thoroughly cleaned up and got everything ready for his comrades to start work the following day. "i never ask for an extra pay," he said. "we were 'hired slaves' in old china, and had to sell our labour power as commodity. thanks to socialism, we are masters of our country. what is more important than this?"

wang sung-lin's words express the common views of the chinese workers, whose political status as the country's leading class has been established since the founding of the people's republic. their life, being secured against unemployment, has improved year after year along with the development of the socialist construction.

there was a small workshop producing pocket knives and skate blades in 1970 when it was asked to build a new plant and make forging and pressing machinery. the workers vowed to take on the new task in the spirit of self-reliance and hard work. they meant what they said. housing the new machines in a discarded store-house, they started production right after they moved from the city proper to the eastern outskirts. at the same time, around 100 workers organized a shock brigade to build new workshops. everybody lent a helping hand after the day's work when construction reached its climax. among the most active volunteers was a young woman by the name of chang feng-chin, who left her baby daughter to the care of her mother-in-law so that she could work overtime. she was repeatedly told to go home. she said, "what could i say if my child asks me in the years to come: 'what did mamma do in building the plant? i hope i should be able to answer: 'mamma did whatever she could, just like everybody else exclamation"

we were thrilled to see the changes that have taken place in the plant since 1970. gone is the mosquito-infested waste. brand new workshops and housing stand on both sides of an asphalted road. while building the plant, the workers have raised the annual output value sixfold. "we are happy to achieve all this," said li hung-yuan, party secretary of the new forging and pressing machinery plant. "what inspires us even more is that we have a growing number of highly class-conscious workers. they diligently study classics of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and have a strong sense of responsibility for the cause of socialism. they are jacks of all trades, working as bench-workers, lathe-turners, brick-layers and plasterers. they are ready to do anything for the revolution."

we were impressed by the workers' revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act as we visited one factory after another. in the first quarter of this year, the peking workers made a total of 5,100 technical innovations, or 27.5 per cent more than that for the same 1974 period, and succeeded in trial-producing 82 new products. the total value of peking's industrial output for the first quarter is nine per cent above the same period in 1974.

the peking battery mill was developed on the basis of eight privately-owned workshops, which were merged in the socialist transformation in 1966. last year, the workers designed an automatic production line to replace manual labour and eliminate dust in mixing manganese powder. the mill's five electricians knew nothing about the current relay, the key device of the central control, which had a complex circuit. headed by communist wang ta-lin, they learned on job and from books. the line was built in two months.

now that more than 70 per cent of the mill's jobs have been mechanized or semi-mechanized, wang ta-lin and his comrades are working hard in their spare time on electronics, to prepare themselves for realizing complete automation of their mill. "in our country," he said, "mass technical innovations are meant to improve working conditions, increase production and raise the quality of products. moreover, they are an important step taken to reduce the difference between mental and manual labour, a legacy left over by the capitalist system."

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Working Class of New China Occupies Sphere of Science and Technology

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 28, 1975)

as masters of socialist new china, the workers are fast becoming masters of science and technology, too. various measures have been adopted to train and reinforce a workers' scientific and technological contingent so as to enable the working class to occupy the sphere of science and technology.

in china's biggest industrial city of shanghai, factories have generally run various kinds of schools

and short-term training courses and arranged scientific and technical forums on special topics. workers have generally reached higher ideological, cultural and technical levels through such studies.

workers' college is a principal form for training a workers' scientific and technical contingent. at present there are more than 260 such workers' colleges in shanghai. a college is run either by a big factory alone or by several factories jointly. the courses last one to two years. the students are selected from among workers with practical experience in production. they study politics and vocational knowledge. the worker-students draw their usual wage and the courses are tuition-free. the instructors are selected from among experienced workers, technicians and cadres. in addition, instructors from futan university, chiaotung university and other institutions of higher learning are giving lectures at the workers' colleges in support of the undertaking.

in the past few years, 3,600 have returned to factories after graduation from the workers' colleges. as a supplement to the full-time institutions of higher learning and intermediate technical schools, the workers' colleges have accelerated the training of a technical contingent of the working class. as a leading member of a municipal department concerned pointed out, this is an important measure for working people to master intellectual work and for intellectuals to integrate themselves with the working people, for restricting bourgeois right and for narrowing the gap between mental and physical labour.

the workers' college of the hutung shipyard has, to cope with the needs of technical development in production, run courses on ship designing, ship building and electronics technique. of the first 32 graduates from the college in 1972, 20 are working in the ship and diesel engine designing departments. the others have either become cadres in charge of production and technical affairs in shops and sections, or have rejoined their former shops and groups.

in making designs, the worker-technicians are guided by the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts." they adhere to the party's policy of uniting with, educating and remoulding the intellectuals, and help fellow technicians bring their proficiency into full play in the interest of socialist construction. following the mass line and never isolating themselves from practice, they join other technicians, cadres and workers in making designs and doing research and participate in workshop physical labour regularly and pass on their technical knowledge to the workers.

the s.s. "shen zhou", a 25,000-ton freighter now under construction in the shipyard, is designed collectively by these college graduated workers with cadres and technicians.

the shipyard also makes marine diesel engines. in addition to the workers' college of its own, it trains worker-technicians from its 10,000 workers through many other channels. these include a sparetime intermediate technical school, short sparetime courses on politics, culture and technology, and lectures which popularize new technology and advanced experience. these sparetime activities draw large number of workers. in 1974, more than 5,000 workers attended the courses and lectures. the shipyard makes arrangements for workers to attend full-time colleges. 13 workers from the shipyard are attending the chiaotung university and other institutes of higher learning. five of them are graduate students.

the shanghai science and technology exchange centre is another important organization which trains worker-technicians en masse.

the exchange centre was previously the shanghai science and technology association. before the cultural revolution, the association admitted only college graduates with five years of working experience and having published theses or papers.

the cultural revolution abolished such restrictions and in august, 1970 the association became the exchange centre. it includes 15 sparetime research and exchange groups specializing in metallurgy, fluidics, metrology, laser, hot treatment and electronics etc. these groups have 1,300 members, mostly workers. others are technicians and cadres.

the groups study science and technology, sum up and popularize advanced experience and new technology and make concerted efforts to tackle technical problems. in 1974 they exchanged experience and had other activities on more than 2,000 occasions and drew a total attendance of 300,000 people. these activities helped popularize science and technology and reinforce the contingent of worker-technicians.

workers at the exchange centre have cooperated with technicians in factory in putting out books and technical reference materials under 350 titles in 300,000 copies. among these are the "metal cutting manual" and "new technology in cold squeezing" and a host of others on metallurgy, welding, casting, electro plating, metrology, electronics, laser and hot treatment.

chang kuan-tsun, a veteran worker of the repair plant of the shanghai communications and transport company, said: "the cultural revolution and the movement in criticism of lin piao and confucius have brought to an end the monopoly of technology by a few intellectuals. the party and state have opened new vistas for the working class to master science and technology. this not only facilitates a rapid development of science and technology in china but also helps consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat."

POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

Rapid Development of Postal and Telecommunications Services in New China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1975)

new china has made rapid advances in its postal and telecommunications services. compared with the liberation year of 1949, the number of post and telegraph offices has increased more than 600 per cent, that of rural post offices 6,190 per cent and the total mileage of mail routes 570 per cent.

starting from scratch, china has introduced cable carrier systems and built a number of ground stations to be hooked up with communications satellites, and some of these transmission and receiver terminals have already been put into operation on the international service.

china now maintains postal and telecommunications connections with some 100 countries and regions in different parts of the world.

a ramification of postal and telegraph services today radiates from peking to all provinces, cities and autonomous regions, reaching to even the remotest rural areas. this is in sharp contrast to the messy, backward state of affairs characteristic of the old postal and telegraph services in their 70 years of history, when only very scanty facilities were available in the coastal areas and a limited number of larger cities and towns. the rural postal service then was so poor that people in out-of-the-way villages had to travel dozens of or even 50 kilometres to reach a post office.

large-scale expansion of the posts and telecommunications began immediately after the founding of new china, and all the 2,000 and more counties and cities now have telephone services. beginning from the early sixties, the open-wire pole-line and short-wave radio systems have gradually given way to cables and carrier and microwave radio systems.

stress has been laid on extending postal and telegraph services in the countryside and remote areas inhabited by minority nationalities. today almost all people's communes and 97 per cent on the brigades under them have regular mail delivery, and 98 per cent of the communes are linked by telephone.

in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, 53 of the 79 counties had no modern postal service in the pre-liberation days, and mail had to be carried by caravan. it took at least one month to get a letter from urumchi, the regional capital, to hotien in southern sinkiang 1,050 kilometres away. since liberation the number of post and telegraph offices in the region has increased more than 20 times and that of mail lorries 43 times. it now takes four days to get a letter from urumchi to hotien.

in inner mongolia, where there were little telegraph facilities before liberation, a telephoto network has been established to cover all the county seats.

while china had to import most of the telecommunications equipment it needed in the old days, chinese workers have since liberation taken an independent line in developing the posts and telegraph by meeting the country's needs self-reliantly. in addition to large factories under direct central administration, smaller ones producing communications equipment have been built in every province, municipality and autonomous region. china is now generally self-sufficient in the supply of carrier system equipment, cable, facilities for high speed telegraph transmission and telephoto sets.

the post and telegraph office of yenshou county in the northeast china province of heilungkiang was poorly equipped previously. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers launched a big drive for technical innovation and successfully manufactured over 100 sets of equipment including the single carrier, three-channel carrier, broadcasting carrier and transistorized 400-line common battery exchange. gone forever are the days when out-dated, hand-cranked electromagnetic telephones were used, and the entire telephone and telegraph service has undergone a tremendous change.

other new communications facilities turned out by postal and telecommunications workers elsewhere include automatic telephone exchange, multiple-pulse coding machine, silicon-controlled automatic power supply system and automated machines for the postal service.

a contingent of postal and telecommunications workers with utter devotion to the people has come into being in new china. their motto is: "we would rather take on ourselves a thousand troubles than leave a single difficulty to the people." many postmen traverse mountainous areas year in and year out to ensure accurate and timely delivery of mail. some of them enjoy great prestige for not making even a single error in delivering well over a million mails during their 20 years of service.

AFFORESTATION

North China Doing Spring Afforestation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1975)

this year's spring afforestation campaign is in full swing in the northern part of china.

by early april 660,000 hectares were afforested in addition to 2,480 million trees planted along roads and rivers and around houses and villages, and more than 130,000 hectares were set aside for saplings in honan, hopei, shansi, shensi, kansu, ningsia, peking, tientsin, shantung, liaoning and kirin.

work this year involves large-scale, coordinated efforts of a whole county or several counties or even a prefecture to build forests, especially in areas affected by sandstorms, drought and floods.

commune members in shantung province has planted pantownia trees along roads and river banks. the acreage of this tree interplanted with crops has been expanded to 6,700 hectares. people in ningsia, shensi, inner mongolia and chinghai have summed up experience in checking winds and fixing sand dunes and have spread good methods in planting trees while sowing grass, so as to improve the conditions for farm production and animal husbandry.

factories, mines, government institutions, army units and schools in north china are also involved in mass tree planting.

GOOD HARVESTS

Southwest China Province Reports Good Spring Harvest

(NCNA-English Kunming, Apr. 28, 1975)

a 30 per cent increase in the harvest of spring crops has been reported by the southwest china province of yunnan, with both the average yield and total output hitting an all-time high.

yunnan's spring ripening crops include wheat, broad beans, other cereals and tubers. the area sown to wheat, the major spring crop, was almost 20,000 hectares larger than the previous year.

scientific and intensive farming with liberal application of base manure and timely sowing in all rural people's communes was instrumental to the success of this spring. more than 70 per cent of the spring crop area was sown to fine strains of high yield. a mammoth drive to build or improve irrigation facilities launched in many places in the preceding winter fortified them against possible onslaughts of spring drought and paved the way for the excellent harvest.

still another contributing factor was careful field management. under the leadership of the communist party committee of chingtung county in the szumao prefecture, large tracts of wheat field, each measuring over 660 hectares, were set aside to demonstrate advanced methods of cultivation. with party secretaries and other cadres providing on-the-spot guidance and the commune members pooling their efforts, the county succeeded in increasing its spring harvest by 40 per cent over last year. some of the fields topped the 7.5-ton mark in per-hectare yield.

total output of spring crops in yuhsi, chuching and chuhsiung prefectures all beat their respective previous records by at least 10 per cent.

FUKIEN FRONT

PLA Units on Fukien Front to Suspend Shelling on May Day

(NCNA-English Fukien Front, Apr. 30, 1975)

a spokesman for the headquarters of the chinese people's liberation army units on the fukien front made the following announcement today:

to enable the chinese compatriots and the officers and men of the kuomintang forces on the greater and lesser quemoys, tatan and erhtan and other islands to celebrate "may first", international labour day, together with the people of the whole country, the chinese people's liberation army has been ordered to suspend shelling on may first as an expression of solicitude.

SPORTS

Chinese Champion Breaks World Record in Women's Archery

(NCNA-English Foochow, Apr. 28, 1975)

sung shu-hsien, a 21-year-old student at the peking physical culture institute, today improved the world archery record of 1,237 points in the women's single-round four-event total with 1,255 points.

competing in the 1975 national archery championships which opened yesterday in sanming city, fukien province, she compiled the world record total after shooting 144 arrows, 36 each at distances of 30, 50, 60 and 70 metres.

the previous best of 1,237 points was scored by huang shu-yen of china last year.

sung shu-hsien also equalled another world record yesterday and improved a national record. she totalled 308 points to equal the world record held by chiang sheng-ling of china in the 70 metres single-round event. in the 60 metres event, she beat the national record of 313 points by scoring 321 points.

competing in a persistent drizzle that blurred visibility, sung shu-hsien showed strong will power and gave a consistent performance in unfavourable conditions.

hsu yen-ping, a 17-year-old girl from chinghai province, shared in the record-breaking feats by scoring 315 points to surpass the national record by two points in the 60 metres event. she had practised archery for only one year.

the current championships have drawn the biggest field of entry since the great proletarian cultural revolution. 116 archers from 11 teams were competing, including entrants from inner mongolian grasslands and tibet on the roof of the world. most of the competitors are under 20, the youngest being 14.

World Record Improved at Chinese Archery Championships

(NCNA-English Foochow, Apr. 29, 1975)

chinese archer sung shu-hsien today netted 593 points in the women's 70 metres double-round event to exceed the world record of 585 points held by herself.

in addition, she equalled the world record of 631 points in the 60 metres double-round event set by kim hyang mai of the democratic people's republic of korea last august.

sung shu-hsien achieved the outstanding results at the 1975 national archery championships now in progress in the city of sanming in east china's coastal fukien province. yesterday she improved the world record in the single-round four-event total with 1,255 points.

born in a worker's family in liaoning province, 21-year-old sung shu-hsien started practising archery in august, 1972. she trains hard, learns modestly from coaches and fellow archers and has made rapid progress.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan Meets Albanian Telegraph Agency Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1975)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party, met with all members of a delegation of the albanian telegraph agency led by fiqeri vogli, director of the agency, and had a very cordial conversation with them here this evening.

members of the delegation present on the occasion were rexhep guraziu, tomor sina, faik koso and gani hoxha.

present on the occasion were albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla, minister-counsellor of the albanian embassy here musin kroi and third secretary of the embassy nikkollag konini, as well as niko nishku, correspondent of albania's "zeri i popullit" in peking.

present were director of the hsinhua news agency chu mu-chih, and deputy directors of the agency shih shao-hua and hsieh li-fu.

the chinese and albanian comrades had dinner together after the meeting.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei Meets Algerian Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1975)

chen yung-kuei, vice-premier of the state council, met here this afternoon with tayebi mohamed belhadj, member of the algerian revolutionary council, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform and president of the national commission of the agrarian revolution, and all members of the algerian delegation he is leading.

vice-premier chen yung-kuei had a cordial and friendly conversation with the algerian friends on the question of developing agriculture. minister tayebi said that on their visit to tachai and other places, they witnessed the soaring enthusiasm of chinese peasants. vice-premier chen yung-kuei wished the algerian government and people new success in developing agriculture. he said: "we'll learn from each other and overcome our weak points by learning from each other's strong points."

present at the meeting were algerian ambassador to china mohamed messaoud kellou, and counsellor dekhili ahmed of the algerian embassy in peking.

also present were chinese minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng, acting director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the foreign ministry chou chueh, and leading members of departments concerned, including li pu-hsiao, li yung-kai, ma ling, chin feng-chu and chang chi-jui.

CHINA AND BRAZIL

First Chinese Ambassador to Brazil Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1975)

chang teh-chun, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the federative republic of brazil, left here by air today for his post.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Peking Media Circles Fete British Press Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1975)

peking media circles gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all members of the british press delegation led by vere harold esmond harmsworth, chairman of the associated newspapers limited.

british ambassador to china e. youde and his wife, diplomatic officials of the british embassy here and british correspondents in peking were present.

present at the banquet were leading members of peking press circles and departments concerned under the foreign ministry wu leng-hsi, hsiao teh, chang yi-chun and chien hsing.

leading member of the "people's daily" wu leng-hsi and delegation leader harmsworth proposed toasts to the constant strengthening and development of the friendship between the people and journalists of china and britain.

the british press delegation arrived here at noon today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of peking media circles.

CHINA AND EL SALVADOR

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs of El Salvador

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1975)

chiao kuan-hua, chinese minister of foreign affairs, met and had a friendly conversation here today with ricardo guillermo castaneda cornejo, vice-minister for foreign affairs of the republic of el salvador.

present on the occasion were lin ping and an chih-yuan, department directors of the chinese foreign ministry, and chen teh-ho, deputy department director of the ministry.

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh met with vice-minister for foreign affairs castaneda this morning.

chinese vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung met and feted vice-minister for foreign affairs castaneda yesterday.

CHINA AND FINLAND

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Finnish Academy of Sciences Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1975)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences, met and had a friendly conversation here this evening with a delegation of the academy of sciences of finland.

leader of the delegation is dr. atti kulmala, president of the research council for natural sciences of the academy of sciences of finland. deputy leader is heikki kallio, administrative director of the administrative office of the academy.

matti hakkanen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the finnish embassy in peking, was present on the occasion.

present were vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences wu yu-hsun, and leading members of departments concerned liu chung-yang, liu chi-ying, hu han, chu yung-hsing, kuo fang, chen shu-lien and li pao-cheng.

in the name of kuo mo-jo, wu yu-hsun hosted a banquet in honour of the finnish delegation after the meeting.

the finnish friends arrived in peking on april 20.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Exhibition of "Images of Chinese People" in Paris

(NCNA-English Paris, Apr. 28, 1975)

the exhibition of "the images of the chinese people" organized by the franco-china friendship society closed yesterday in the museum of the modern art of paris. the exhibition, which opened on march 20, was warmly received by french personages of various circles.

on show were more than 200 pictures including drawings by peasants of hu county, chinese traditional paintings, oil paintings, new year pictures, posters, wood-cuts and sketches all of which reflect the actual life and struggle of the chinese people. serial pictures depicting the historical struggles of the

chinese labouring people against confucius and imperialism were also on show. other exhibits included scissor-cuts, works of art and craft, and toys.

most of the exhibits were provided by french friends who had visited china over the past few years. many french friends devoted to the cause of friendship between the chinese and french peoples sacrificed their vacations and spare time to prepare the exhibition.

two lanterns in the exhibition halls kept up an uninterrupted show of slides reflecting the socialist revolution and socialist construction of the chinese people. chinese films "azalea mountain", "pine ridge" and "little heroic sisters on the grassland" were screened on many occasions and seminars on the films were organized.

stores where chinese books and pictures were sold were often crowded.

during the exhibition, the number of visitors to the museum was four times the usual figure. many of them took photographs of the chinese paintings. following are some of the remarks of visitors: "the exhibition reflects a totally new life", "each picture comes from the people", the paintings "are arts of a genuine socialist country", and "the exhibition vividly and concretely mirrors the life of the chinese people. it brought us closer to the chinese people".

the exhibition will be held in other french cities.

CHINA AND GREECE

Greek Version of Chairman Mao's Articles on Sale in Athens

(NCNA-English Athens, Apr. 28, 1975)

three of chairman mao tsetung's articles have been translated into greek and are put on sale here today by the greek historical publishing house.

they are: "on new democracy", "the chinese revolution and the chinese communist party" and "on the people's democratic dictatorship".

CHINA AND INDIA

Statement of Government of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1975)

following is the full text of a statement of the government of the people's republic of china issued today:

statement of the government of the people's republic of china april 29, 1975

recently the indian government, in disregard of the strong opposition of the people and chogyal of sikkim, brazenly sent its troops to forcibly disband the palace guards of the chogyal of sikkim and directed the sikkimese traitors it long nurtured to come forward and stage at the point of indian bayonets a farce of so-called "referendum" requesting the deposition of the chogyal and turning of sikkim into a state of india. now, the indian parliament has passed a resolution "legalizing" the annexation of sikkim. it is indeed presumptuous to the extreme for the indian government to swallow up a neighbouring country in so flagrant a fashion today, in the 70's of the twentieth century. the chinese government and people express their utmost indignation and strong condemnation against this expansionist action on the part of the indian government.

the indian government long harboured an ambition to annex sikkim. it brutally trampled on sikkim's sovereignty all along. it used force to impose on the sikkimese people the status of a "protectorate". taking one step further, it used its puppets to forge "popular will" and turned sikkim into a so-called "associate state" of india. now, it has resorted outright to complete annexation. it has outdone old-line colonialism in arrogance and in the viciousness of tactics. this has fully exposed the ugly features of indian expansionism which attempts to play the supreme lord in south asia. the chinese government solemnly states once again that it absolutely does not recognize india's illegal annexation of sikkim and firmly supports the people of sikkim in their just struggle for national independence and in defence of state sovereignty against indian expansionism.

inheriting the mantle of colonialism, indian expansionism has, over the past twenty and more years, indulged in the fond dream of a great indian empire and been subjecting neighbouring countries to its control, interference, subversion and bullying. in recent

years, in particular, the indian government has further swelled its expansionist ambitions. flaunting the banner of "supporting national liberation", it brazenly dismembered pakistan. it arbitrarily described the kashmir dispute as its "domestic problem" and wilfully deprived the kashmir people of their right to self-determination. now, on the pretext of instituting "democracy", it has carried out undisguised annexation of sikkim. it must be pointed out that it is owing to the instigation and vigorous support of soviet revisionist social-imperialism that indian expansionism has dared to act so wantonly and truculently in defiance of universal condemnation. throughout the process of the indian government's annexation of sikkim, soviet revisionist social-imperialism has set its propaganda machine in motion to give constant cheers. this is ample proof that soviet revisionist social-imperialism is the behind-the-scenes boss of indian expansionism and that it is the main threat to the independence and sovereignty of the south asian countries and the most dangerous enemy of the people in south asia.

the fact that india has annexed sikkim so hastily with soviet support sounds an alarm for india's other neighbouring countries. sikkim today, whose turn tomorrow? therefore, it is necessary to severely condemn the despicable and shameless acts committed in collusion by indian expansionism and soviet revisionist hegemonism. we believe that the people of the south asian countries will certainly heighten their vigilance, strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle in defence of their independence and sovereignty.

the sikkimese people ardently love independence. they have never stopped their resistance and struggle against indian expansionism. in recent years, they have continued to persist in courageous struggle against the indian threat of force. the chogyal of sikkim has repeatedly stated that he does not recognize india's illegal action of annexing sikkim and firmly upholds sikkim's "identity and international status". the sikkimese people are a great people with backbone. their struggle is a just one which has won the profound sympathy and resolute support of the people of numerous third world countries, the indian people included. the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly stand on the side of the sikkimese people, and we are convinced that victory will surely belong to the sikkimese people no matter how many hardships and setbacks they may have to encounter. in the end, indian expansionism and its backer will be severely punished by history.

Annexation in the Guise of "Practice of Democracy"

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1975)

with the vigorous support of soviet social-imperialism, the indian expansionists have taken despicable steps to annex sikkim completely. at the same time, they described the illegal annexation of sikkim as a "practice of democracy" in that country. this is really the height of absurdity.

the indian expansionists and the soviet social-imperialists have joined in a duet to spread such absurd allegations. indian minister of external affairs chavan asserted in the indian parliament on april 23 that the sikkimese people were in favour of "fulling joining" in the "mainstream of our national life" and that india's annexation of sikkim is "to respond in full measure to the wishes of the people". acclaiming this expansionist act of the indian government, tass also alleged that the move was taken at the request of the sikkimese assembly and people and that it would "help accelerate the process of democratization in sikkim".

one can see from this latest farce of complete annexation that there is not an iota of truth in what moscow and new delhi described as a reflection of the "wishes of the sikkimese people" or a practice of "democracy".

the real reason why the indian government and its behind-the-scenes boss hurriedly staged this farce is the sikkimese people's increasingly strong opposition to indian annexation. even some pro-indian sikkimese assembly members and ministers are opposed to the annexation. fearing that the situation might get out of hand, the indian government hurriedly strangled the sikkimese people's desire for independence by armed force.

last september when the sikkimese assembly, a mere creature of the indian government, were discussing under heavy indian police surveillance the question of turning sikkim into an "associate state" of india, the sikkimese people furiously protested outside the assembly building. the people were joined by patriotic officers and 2,400 employees of the sikkimese government. later sikkimese youth and students, defying the terrorism imposed by the indian troops and police, put up slogans and unfolded a signature campaign. more than 10,000 people signed up to urge the chogyal to check india's annexation.

with the support of the sikkimese people, the chogyal has been strongly opposed to annexation by india. on his way to kathmandu last february to attend the

coronation ceremony of the king of nepal, a bomb attempt was made on his life. but the chogyal refused to be cowed. in a statement in kathmandu, he denounced the indian government for going back on the treaty it had signed, and declared that he would leave no stone unturned to keep sikkim's separate identity. upon his return to sikkim, kazi lhendup dorji, the chief minister and an indian-fostered sikkimese traitor, made a hue and cry under the instigation of the indian government against him. but the chogyal remained firm in his stand which reflects the people's desire for independence and which has won the sympathy of even some members of the dorji clique who called for a dialogue with the chogyal and withdrawal of the indian central reserve police from sikkim.

greatly alarmed, the indian government hurriedly sent a senior official to gangtok to plot the complete annexation of sikkim. then on april 9, indian troops disarmed the palace guards in gangtok after a fierce exchange of fire and kept the chogyal under house arrest. on april 10 the national assembly of sikkim, whose speaker is the chief administrator, an indian, adopted a "resolution" demanding the deposition of the chogyal and the incorporation of sikkim into india. on april 14, that is, 72 hours later, a "referendum" was held at the point of indian bayonets, a "referendum" which was described as "a response in full measure to the wishes of the sikkimese people". even the indian bourgeois press regarded the "referendum" as "inconceivable" and a "caricature of democratic process".

this is the whole truth about what moscow and new delhi called the "practice of democracy" and "reflection of the people's desire" exclamation

a correspondent of the british paper "observer" reported from gangtok on april 20 that all the voters he had talked to did not know that they were voting for the incorporation of their country into india and for the deposition of the chogyal. he said, "in gangtok, for instance, the presiding officer himself told me that only 453 out of 2,200 registered voters had exercised the franchise. but a 63 per cent turnout is now officially claimed, with an unbelievable 97 per cent support for abolition of the throne and sikkim's integration with india." the same paper stated editorially: "the high democratic principles used to defend the take-over of sikkim sound no more convincing in indian mouths than they did in an earlier age when used by the british raj."

truth cannot be covered up. neither the indian expansionists nor the new tsars of the kremlin can distort the true aspirations of the sikkimese people. the more they try to cover up, the more it shows that their acts of hegemonism and expansionism cannot bear the light of day exclamation

to choose a social system is the proper affairs of the people of a country. today, the indian expansionists have annexed sikkim by armed force on the pretext that the sikkimese people did not like the social system of their country and were demanding democracy. tomorrow, they may carry out a similar expansion and aggression on the pretext that the people of another country "like" the social system of india. this warrants the sharp vigilance of the peoples of south asia.

CHINA AND IRAN

Peking Banquet in Honor of Sports Exchange between China and Iran

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1975)

djavad rajabzadeh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iranian embassy here, gave a banquet this evening for the visiting men's basketball delegation of the armed forces of iran and the "august first" men's volleyball team of the chinese people's liberation army which has just returned from iran.

among the guests were wei po-ting, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, and leading members of departments concerned han fu-tung, chu kai-yin and mou tso-yun, as well as representatives of coaches and players of the chinese "august first" basketball and volleyball teams.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. djavad rajabzadeh and han fu-tung made speeches and proposed toasts to the constant development of friendship and increasing sports exchanges between the two armies. end item

042964 -- yemen arab republic delegation in soochow

nanking, april 29, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the yemen arab republic delegation led by lieutenant colonel mujahed abou shawareb, member of the command council of the yemen arab republic and deputy commander-in-chief of the armed forces, arrived in soochow from nanking by special plane this morning for a visit, in the company of ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

visiting the soochow embroidery research institute today, delegation leader shawareb and the other distinguished guests were given a warm welcome by ku wen-hsia, leading member of the research institute, and staff members of the institute.

the distinguished guests were given an account of the research and development of this traditional chinese art handicraft. with interest, they watched how the embroiderers and artists worked at embroidery frames and designing tables. the guests praised the staff members for their achievements in technical innovations in line with chairman mao's teaching "let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new."

the delegation visited a suburban people's commune and landscape gardens in soochow.

abdo othman mohamed, member of the delegation and ambassador of the yemen arab republic to china, was with the delegation on the visit.

in the evening, the soochow city revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished guests. hua lin-sen, vice-chairman of the city revolutionary committee, attended the banquet.

upon their departure from nanking, the distinguished guests from the yemen arab republic were seen off at the airport by hsu chia-tun, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee; tuan huan-ching, deputy commander of the p.l.a. nanking units; and fang chen, vice-chairman of the nanking city revolutionary committee.

the delegation will leave soochow and return to peking by special plane tomorrow.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Volleyball Teams Leave Peking for Friendly Match Tour of Iraq

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1975)

a hunan provincial men's volleyball team and a szechwan provincial women's volleyball team, with chin wen-kuei as team leader and kuo yen as deputy team leader, left peking by air yesterday for a friendly match tour of iraq.

CHINA AND ITALY

Youth and Women Delegation of Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1975)

ou tang-liang, leading member of a section concerned under the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, feted here this evening an eight-member youth and women delegation of the italian communist party (marxist-leninist). leader of the delegation is giovanni angel billia, member of the central committee of the italian communist party (m-l) and national secretary of the italian union of communist youth (m-l), and deputy leader is maria bacchi penzo, member of the women's work commission of the italian communist party (m-l).

attending were li chin-hua, secretary of the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist youth league, and sung shun-ying, vice-president of the peking municipal women's federation.

the delegation arrived in peking by air on april 27.

Italian Scientists' Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1975)

a seven-member italian scientists' delegation led by vittorio montezemolo, director general of the department for cultural, scientific and technical cooperation of the ministry for foreign affairs, arrived here by plane today for a visit at the invitation of the chinese academy of sciences.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by deputy secretary general of the chinese academy of sciences liu chung-yang and leading members of departments concerned, as well as italian ambassador to china folco trabalza.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Chinese Badminton Team Leaves Jamaica for Canada

(NCNA-English Kingston, Apr. 29, 1975)

the chinese badminton team headed by peng chi-lung left here for canada yesterday after ending an 8-day friendly visit to jamaica.

the chinese team was seen off at the airport by president of the jamaican badminton association richard roberts, diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy and representatives of chinese residents in jamaica.

the chinese badminton players visited the cities of kingston, mandeville and montego bay and held five matches, including those with jamaican players and exhibition matches. over 5,000 people saw the matches.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Ambassador Gives Reception in Celebration of Emperor's Birthday

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1975)

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon in celebration of the birthday of his majesty the japanese emperor.

among the guests were chung fu-hsiang, chinese minister of posts and tele-communications; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; lin li-yun, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; li ta, deputy-chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of departments concerned, including chang hsiang-shan, yu mei, liu ching-tang, li ching-chuan, shen tu and chai tse-min.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Japanese Friendship Youth Ship Delegation
Leaves Peking for Tientsin

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1975)

the 391-member youth ship delegation for japan-china friendship from kitakyushu city of japan concluded its visit to peking and left here by train for tientsin this evening.

leader of the delegation is mayor of kitakyushu gohei tani and deputy leader is shigekazu urano.

several hundred young people from various circles in the chinese capital gave the delegation a warm send-off at the railway station.

the japanese friends arrived in peking from shanghai at noon yesterday. president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wang lei met and had cordial and friendly conversations with delegation leader gohei tani and deputy leader shigekazu urano and other leading members of the delegation on separate occasions.

liao cheng-chih expressed the hope that the japanese friends would visit more grassroots units and make more friends in china so as to promote mutual-understanding between the people of the two countries.

yesterday evening, the peking municipal revolutionary committee gave a reception and a warm welcome to the kitakyushu youth on their visit to peking. vice-chairman of the committee wang lei and delegation leader gohei tani proposed toasts to the constant enhancement and development of mutual-understanding and friendship between the youth and people of china and japan.

present at the reception were wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and chang yu, leading member of the head office of the china international travel service.

during their stay in peking, the japanese friends visited in separate groups universities, schools, factories, a hospital and a kindergarten. they had extensive contacts and conversations with young people of all walks of life. the japanese friends toured the great wall and the palace museum.

Friendly Diet Members Delegation of "New Stream Society" of Japanese Socialist Party Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1975)

a friendly diet members delegation of the "new stream society" of the japanese socialist party arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

adviser to the delegation is haruo okada, leader of the delegation is yoshinori yasui and deputy leader is takahiro yokomichi.

present at the airport to meet the delegation were vice-president chang hsiang-shan and secretary general sun ping-hua of the china-japan friendship association, and shih huang, leading member of the foreign affairs group under the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa was present at the airport.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Friendship Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1975)

a chinese friendship visiting group left here for the democratic people's republic of korea by train yesterday.

leader of the group is tan ying-chi, secretary of the kwangsi chuang autonomous regional committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee. deputy leader of the group is chao yu-hsin, vice-chairman of the trade union council of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region.

seeing them off at the station were leading members of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau and other departments concerned. sin gi do, first secretary of the korean embassy here, was present.

Korean Paper Hails President Kim Il Sung's
Successful Visit to China

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 29, 1975)

the korean people warmly welcome and support the result of the visit to china by the korean party and government delegation led by president kim il sung and are determined to consolidate and develop these achievements, says the korean paper "rodong sinmun" in an editorial today.

the editorial says that in the joint communique the two sides unanimously manifested the determination to fight together as always in closer unity in the common struggle against imperialism and in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. "this reflects the common will and desire of the korean and chinese peoples."

the editorial says, "the strengthening of friendship and unity between the two peoples based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism is a great contribution to acceleration of socialist construction in the two countries and hastening of the victory of the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause."

the editorial goes on to say, "taiwan is an inalienable part of china. it is quite reasonable for the chinese people to liberate their sacred territory taiwan province. the korean people will, as always, actively support the fraternal chinese people in their just struggle for the liberation of taiwan province."

the warm hospitality and welcome accorded to the korean party and government delegation, it says, is a manifestation of the fraternal chinese people's high respect for and trust in comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and a striking demonstration of the militant friendship and unity between the korean and chinese peoples who are fighting shoulder to shoulder for their common cause.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Central Committee of Communist Party of China Greets 45th Anniversary of Founding of Communist Party of Malaya

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1975)

the central committee of the communist party of china sent a message today to the central committee of the communist party of malaya, extending warm congratulations on the 45th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of malaya. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 45th anniversary on the founding of the communist party of malaya, the communist party of china and the chinese people extend warm fraternal congratulations to the communist party of malaya and the malayan people.

in the past 45 years, the communist party of malaya traversed an arduous and glorious road of struggle. during the reactionary rule of british colonialism and japanese imperialism, the communist party of malaya led the malayan people in taking up arms and waging a protracted and dauntless fight, winning brilliant successes and thus making tremendous contributions to the cause of national independence and liberation of malaya. now the communist party of malaya is pushing the liberation struggle of the malayan people constantly forward by holding aloft the revolutionary banner of opposing imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and adhering to the road of armed struggle.

at present, the international situation is characterized by great disorder under heaven. the two crisis-gripped superpowers -- the united states and the soviet union -- are stepping up their contention for world hegemony. the tossing tide of revolution of the world people is vigorously pounding at the old world. such an excellent situation is in favour of the malayan people's revolutionary struggle.

we are convinced that the communist party of malaya will enhance unity on the basis of marxist-leninist principles, fully mobilize the masses of the people of all nationalities and from various walks of life, unite all forces that can be united to wage a common struggle against the enemy, and strive for new and still greater victories by overcoming all kinds of difficulties.

the two parties and the two peoples of china and malaya, always supporting and encouraging each other, have

cemented a profound and revolutionary friendship. we are happy to see the incessant successes and progress of the communist party of malaya and the malayan people. we firmly believe that the revolutionary armed struggle of the malayan people will certainly triumph.

long live marxism-leninism exclamation

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1975)

a mexican trade delegation led by antonio calderon martinez, director general of the trade department of the ministry of industry and commerce of the united states of mexico, arrived here by air this morning for attending the second "china-mexico joint trade committee" session.

greeting the delegation at the airport were departmental director cheng to-pin of the foreign trade ministry and mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano.

Wife of Former Mexican President Adolfo Lopez Mateos Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1975)

chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, feted and had a cordial and friendly conversation with madame eva s'amano de lopez mateos, wife of the former mexican president adolfo lopez mateos, and mr. and mrs. pascual gutierrez roldan, her companions on the visit.

yang chi, vice-president of the friendship association, was present.

among the guests were first secretary jesus domene of the mexican embassy in peking and his wife.

the mexican friends arrived in peking yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND PANAMA

Panamanian Guests Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1975)

mario augusto rodriguez, columnist of "el panama-america" of panama, his wife and two sons wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by plane today.

peng ti, a leading member of the hsinhua news agency, was present at the airport to see them off.

the panamanian guests visited factories, a school, rural people's commune and hospital, and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest in peking and shanghai.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian "Scinteia" Delegation Back in Peking from South China Province

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1975)

the delegation of the "scinteia" of romania led by alexandru ionescu, member of the central committee of the communist party of romania and editor-in-chief of the paper, returned here today after paying friendly visits to the city of kwangchow and the hainan island between april 22 and april 27, in the company of liu chih-ping, leading member of the "people's daily".

the delegation visited the china's export commodities fair, rural people's communes, a farm, a tea plantation, a water control project and a coconut shell carving factory. the romanian comrades were accorded a warm welcome by local cadres and people wherever they went.

on april 22 and april 23, the romanian comrades were honoured at banquets given separately by lin li-ming, secretary of the kwangtung provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and wei nan-chin, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. hainan island prefectural committee. at the banquets permeated with a friendly atmosphere, lin li-ming, wei nan-chin and alexandru ionescu proposed toasts to the further strengthening and development of the friendship and unity of the people of china and romania.

Romanian Informatique and Computer Technique Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1975)

the romanian informatique and computer technique delegation led by ion romanu, vice-chairman of the social economic organization commission and director of the central institute for informatique and control, left here for home by air in two groups on april 27 and today.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited industrial, scientific research and educational establishments and toured places of historical interest in peking and shanghai.

leading members of the ministry of foreign trade, the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries and other departments concerned met with the delegation in peking.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets New Rwandan Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua today met nyandwi tharcisse, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of rwanda to china, and discussed with him matters relating to the presentation of his credentials.

ambassador tharcisse arrived in peking by air on april 24.

New Rwandan Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Chairman of NPC Standing Committee Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1975)

nyandwi
tharcisse, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of rwanda to china, this afternoon presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

j.n. rugiramigabo, counsellor of the rwandan embassy in peking, was present on the occasion.

present were ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister, and chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and lo hsu, deputy director of the african affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Peking Press Circles Give Banquet in Honor of Journalist' Delegation from Sierra Leone

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1975)

peking press
circles gave a banquet this evening in honour of a journalists' delegation from sierra leone led by a.b.m. kamara, minister of information and broadcasting.

leading member of the "people's daily" lu ying and minister a.b.m. kamara made speeches at the banquet in an atmosphere permeated with friendship. they proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the people and journalists of the two countries.

attending the banquet were leading members of peking media organizations and the information department and the african affairs department of the foreign ministry, including wang shou-jen, peng ti, ma pei-wen, wang li-hsing, yen hung-liang, chao yuan and hsiao hang.

among the guests were charge d'affaires ad interim of the sierra leone embassy in peking f.j. saquee and his wife and embassy officials.

the seven-member journalists' delegation arrived here by air this morning for a visit to china at the invitation of peking press circles.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Government Delegation to Sino-Soviet Boundary Negotiations Visits Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1975)

at the invitation of the chinese government delegation, l.f. ilyichev and v.g. kankovsky, head and deputy head of the soviet government delegation to the negotiations on the sino-soviet boundary question, and members of the delegation toured kwangchow, kweilin, shanghai, soochow and wuhsi from april 17 to 28. they were accompanied by tsai hung-chiang, deputy head of the chinese government delegation, and others on the tour.

leading members of local revolutionary committees met and feted the soviet government delegation.

World-Wide Soviet Naval Exercise

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1975)

the soviet union has just held a world-wide naval exercise, announced the soviet news agency tass on april 27. this is another demonstration of "military strength" by the soviet revisionist social-imperialists in contention for maritime hegemony.

under the code name of "ocean 75", this is the second world-wide naval exercise held by the soviet union in five years. it involved, according to western news agency reports, at least 220 warships, that is twice the number of ships the russians usually deploy over the high seas.

this exercise, the largest the soviet navy has ever carried out, took place over the norwegian sea, the north sea, the baltic sea, the atlantic ocean, the mediterranean sea, the indian ocean and the pacific ocean.

the site of the exercise indicates that the waters in the neighbourhood of europe were the key areas.

u.s. navy sources pointed out that in this exercise, the soviet union placed "great emphasis" on the atlantic ocean linking europe and america, where "more than twice the usual 40 warships have been deployed". these

warships included cruisers, guided missile destroyers, nuclear submarines and conventional submarines. soviet long-range reconnaissance planes and anti-submarine planes also participated in the exercise. on the southern flank of europe, in the mediterranean area, the soviet black sea fleet despatched a large number of vessels to re-inforce its mediterranean sea division fleet taking part in the exercise. in the north european waters, 50 to 60 soviet military vessels and a great many planes held an exercise on the vast waters adjoining the norwegian sea and iceland. in the baltic sea, soviet naval ships for the first time penetrated deep into lubeck bay off schleswig-holstein state of the federal republic of germany. they then forced their way into the atlantic ocean. a spokesman for the west german ministry of federal defence said that the soviet union had never before sent so many of its ships from the baltic sea into the atlantic ocean. he said, the soviet exercise in the baltic sea "aimed at strengthening its fleet in the atlantic sea in an emergency and in a blitz-like way in order to permanently block the passage between the u.s. and its allies in europe."

the russian world-wide naval exercise, also focuses attention on the activities of the soviet navy in the pacific ocean and the indian ocean, important navigation routes linking the pacific and the atlantic. it is reported that the soviet union concentrated more than twice the usual number of its ships in the pacific ocean. the site of this section of the exercise was from kamchatka peninsula in the north, through east and south japan, then southwards to an area northeast of the caroline islands. in the exercise in the indian ocean, the soviet union deployed over 20 vessels in the gulf of aden, red sea estuary.

the world-wide soviet naval exercise has caused grave "worry and uneasiness" to the other superpower and to western powers. according to an a.p. report, some western observers hold that "the current soviet exercise could primarily be aimed at testing the global operational capabilities of these fleets." the west german news paper "bild-zeitung" said that the soviet union wanted to show the west that soviet fleets "can reach out to any point in the world" and "at any times cut off all naval and commercial navigation routes, primarily the oil passage." on april 23, the american "christian science monitor" pointed out that the soviet naval exercise indicated a "toughening of soviet naval policy". on the same day, u.s. president ford referring to the russian exercise emphasized the need to further strengthen the u.s. navy, thus indicating the rivalry between the two superpowers for world maritime hegemony.

for many years, the soviet revisionists, seeking to achieve their aim of expansion abroad and hegemony on the seas and oceans, have again and again advocated that the navy "will fulfil numerous, complicated and arduous tasks" in war. therefore, the soviet union must "constantly strengthen its sea power" and "move into the oceans".

the soviet revisionists are unsparing in their expenditure of huge sums of money on a frenzied expansion of their navy, including nuclear-powered submarines and missile launching submarines and on the energetic development of aircraft carriers and other surface craft. according to western press reports, from 1964 there has been an increase from 40 to 70 in the number of soviet submarines capable of launching ballistic guided missiles. there has also been an increase in the number of big surface operational craft. the total number of soviet naval ships now far exceeds those of the u.s.

the soviet revisionists have speeded up their maritime expansion since the late sixties in their contending for maritime hegemony with u.s. imperialism. in an attempt to encircle west europe from the sea, the soviet north fleet and baltic sea fleet have moved westwards to the atlantic ocean to work in coordination with their black sea fleet which is sending its part into the mediterranean sea. in the indian ocean, soviet ships infiltrated into the gulf area and the bay of bengal, have made frantic penetration into the strait of malacca. in the pacific ocean, soviet ships have intruded into the central and west pacific zones from the sea of japan and the sea of okhotsk in the east. between april and may 1970, the soviet revisionists held their first ever world-wide naval exercise by sending about 200 military vessels to stage a show of force in nine sea areas including the barents sea, the norwegian sea, the north sea and the baltic sea as well as the mediterranean, the black sea and the sea of japan. a soviet naval chief openly declared at that time that the exercise "was essentially an offensive one". he said that this was the realisation of russia's century-old dream of maritime hegemony. the soviet revisionists have now had another world-wide naval exercise, one much larger in scale than their previous one. from the repeated deployment of soviet fleets on vast waters of the world and the roar of their guns, people once again recognise moscow's hypocritical lip-service to their shop-soiled "detente" and "disarmament". this will doubtless heighten the people's vigilance against the dangers of social-imperialist aggression and expansion.

Workers Resist Oppression by New Soviet Bourgeoisie

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1975)

under the domination of the soviet revisionist renegade clique, soviet workers have again been reduced to hired slaves. they are showing increased discontent and mounting resistance against the new soviet bourgeoisie's ruthless exploitation and oppression.

taking over khrushchov's mantle, the brezhnev renegade clique is pushing ahead in all soviet industrial departments with the "new economic system" which is geared to high profits. to get maximum profits, the handful of bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeois elements are stepping up exploitation of the working people in the soviet union to get as much surplus values out of the workers as possible. in recent years, the rate of exploitation in the industrial departments has been as hign as 200 per cent, about double what it was in tsarist russia.

besides the portion of the surplus value created by the soviet working class which brezhnev and company appropriate in profits and taxes, another portion is pocketed by the new bourgeois elements who have taken over in soviet industrial establishments. under labels such as "basic wages", "academic titles subsidies", "wages for taking up another post" and "specially assigned wages", these bourgeois elements fix their own wage levels which are a dozen, scores and even a hundred times the wages of the workers. another way they suck the workers dry is through monetary awards for fulfilment of targets. as early as in 1968, the soviet journal "voprosy ekonomiki" disclosed that a number of managers, directors and "specialists" in industrial establishments were taking the lion's share of the monetary awards, namely, 82 per cent; to the workers, 80 to 90 per cent of the total labour force, they assigned 18 per cent.

to extract the maximum surplus value in recent years, the new soviet bourgeoisie has concocted various "methods" and "experiments" designed to intensify the amount of work done by the industrial labour force. soviet revisionist chieftains and newspapers admit that these "methods" and "experiments" are aimed at increasing output and reducing the number of working personnel, making an incentive out of every part of the workers' wages and getting workers to simultaneously take on more jobs. the application of these "methods" and "experiments" means intensified work at higher and unprecedented speed, with workers doing the work of two to three persons.

in a number of enterprise leaders illegally abolished the workers' days-off and extended the working hours.

to sustain tension, the soviet revisionists came up with what they called the "science" of "psychology and physiology" on work which makes use of noise and light to strain the workers' every nerve.

commending the "achievements" of these "scientific" methods, an article in the soviet journal "communist", no. 11, 1974, reported that "in the rostov aksaisk plastics plant every ruble paid to the worker in bonus rewards for higher productivity produces a profit of 16 rubles and 60 kopecks." this admission by the new soviet bourgeois elements gives the measure of their ruthless exploitation of the workers. lenin pointed out in his time that the bourgeoisie's purpose in using these kinds of "scientific methods" was to "squeeze out of the worker three times more labour during a working day of the same length as before." the methods conjured up by the new bourgeoisie in the soviet union today is identical with the means used by the old bourgeoisie to squeeze the workers.

holding the power of the enterprises in their hands, the new soviet bourgeoisie is bent on getting the highest profits in total disregard of the life of the workers. in many departments, the soviet workers' working conditions and safety measures are very bad. the soviet revisionist chieftains themselves have had to admit that "labour protection fails to meet the requirements" "in a series of national economic departments and enterprises and on construction sites," and that the work accidents rate is "rather high". in a nail-making workshop of a metallurgical plant in sverdlovsk, for example, it was disclosed that "the clatter of the lathes reduces the hearing of a worker in two years and in four or five years can make him entirely deaf." in a copper plant workshop in central ural, "the workers' faces take on the crimson hue of a t.b. patient and the skin around their mouths becomes seriously inflammed."

under this kind of capitalist management in the soviet union, millions upon millions of workers were regarded as "superfluous" and summarily dismissed by the new bourgeoisie. under soviet revisionists rule, enterprise managers have the right to recruit, sack and punish workers and can decide all questions of organizational structure and size of the labour force. under the pretext of reorganization and redundancy or on trumped-up charges, the new bourgeois elements can penalise workers they dislike and sack them at will. since the so-called "reduced personnel experiment" went into operation, the shchekino chemical combine has dismissed some 1,000 workers, over 90 per cent of whom were sacked as a result of intensification and speed-up.

the soviet revisionist ruling clique's ruthless exploitation and oppression have aroused mounting discontent and resistance among the soviet workers. slow-downs,

absenteeism, strikes, meetings and demonstrations are ways in which the workers fight back. as far back as in 1973, 20 to 30 per cent of the labour force in dniepropetrovsk, the ukraine, restored to slow-downs or sit-down strikes. in many departments of the ministry of agriculture of the moldavian republic that year, absenteeism was up to 66 per cent of the total work force. 59 million work-days were lost through absenteeism and go-slows in the soviet industrial system in 1972, the soviet journal "planned economy" revealed.

massive absenteeism and the frequent go-slows have greatly disturbed the soviet revisionist ruling clique. one soviet newspaper howled in alarm that this had become a "serious problem that worries people". brezhnev himself began clamouring for the need to "strengthen labour discipline" and "strengthen the principle of one-man leadership in the management of production". relying on a series of reactionary decrees such as the "model rules on work regulations" to clamp down on the workers' resistance, the soviet revisionist ruling clique worked out new measures to control and oppress the workers. however, the heavier the oppression, the fiercer the resistance. the soviet revisionist renegade clique's frantic suppression is bound to arouse a greater awakening and continued resistance among the soviet workers.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegate Leaves Peking for UNESCO Session in Paris

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1975)

chinese delegate hu sha left here by air this evening for attending the 97th session of the executive board of the united nation's educational, scientific and cultural organization.

CHINA AND US

Delegation of US Greater San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1975)

wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, this afternoon met and feted a delegation of the greater san francisco chamber of commerce led by william w. morison, chairman of the u.s.-china relations committee under the chamber of commerce.

the 15-member delegation arrived here yesterday for a visit as guests of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnamese Vice Minister of Public Health Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1975)

nguyen van tin, vice-minister of public health of the democratic republic of viet nam, and nguyen van trong, director of the office of the ministry, left here for home by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by chien hsin-chung, chinese vice-minister of public health, and nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

vice-minister chien hsin-chung met and feted the vietnamese comrades after their arrival in peking on april 25. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

vice-minister nguyen van tin visited the academy of traditional chinese medicine and the peking friendship hospital. director nguyen van trong held discussions with leading comrades of departments concerned under the chinese ministry of public health.

Statement of Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1975)

following is
the full text of the statement of the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china issued today.

statement of the ministry of foreign affairs
of the people's republic of china

april 29, 1975

the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, in their respective statements of april 26 and 27, 1975 on the present situation in south viet nam, reiterated that the u.s. government must strictly implement the paris agreement, completely cease all its military involvement and all its intervention in south viet nam and respect the vietnamese people's basic national rights and the south vietnamese people's right to self-determination and pointed out that the saigon administration and all its machinery for waging war and repressing the people must be abolished. this gives full expression to the iron will and common desire of the entire vietnamese people. the chinese government and people express firm support for this.

abetted and backed by the united states, the saigon administration grossly violated the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam from the day it was signed. it never ceased making military attacks on the liberated areas, obstinately opposing the realization of national concord and frantically repressing and massacring the south vietnamese people. driven beyond the limits of forbearance, the patriotic armymen and civilians in south viet nam rose up to strongly rebuff and severely punish the saigon administration for its above-mentioned crimes and won brilliant victories. the chinese government and people firmly support the south vietnamese people's just struggle and warmly congratulate them on their great victories.

under the heavy blows of the south vietnamese people, the saigon administration is now tightly besieged and on the verge of complete collapse. not resigned to defeat, the united states and its lackeys, while putting up a desperate struggle militarily, are rigging up a nguyen van thieu administration without thieu in an attempt to play for time and deceive public opinion at home and abroad. however, the present situation in south viet nam clearly shows that any and all scheming tricks of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys will be futile and can never succeed.

the south vietnamese people's struggle to defend their basic national rights and realize their right to self-determination is an entirely just struggle, which enjoys extensive sympathy and support among all peoples of the world. now, the patriotic armymen and civiliana of south viet nam are marching forward in their valiant struggle for the total overthrow of the reactionary saigon regime and the complete liberation of south viet nam. we are firmly convinced that the vietnamese people's just struggle to win peace, independence, democracy and national concord and then advance to the peaceful reunification of their fatherland will be crowned with complete victory.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Deputy Minister President of Hesse of Federal Republic of Germany and Party Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1975)

a 14-member delegation led by heinz herbert karry, deputy minister president of the land of hesse of the federal republic of germany and minister of economics and technology, left here by air today for a visit to southern china before going home.

it was seen off at the airport by sun hsiao-feng, chinese vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries, and rolf friedemann pauls, ambassador of the federal republic of germany to china.

the delegation arrived in peking on april 20. hsu chin-chiang, chinese minister of coal industry, and sun hsiao-feng, vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries, met and feted all members of the delegation in peking on separate occasions. chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min and chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade wang yao-ting met with deputy minister president heinz herbert karry and his party on separate occasions.

the delegation had technical discussions with chinese engineers and technicians.

during its stay in china, the guests visited harbin and the taching oilfield, and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

Foreign Military Attaches Visit Loyang and Sian

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 29, 1975)

military attaches and deputy military attaches of foreign embassies in peking and their wives visited loyang in central china's honan province and sian in northwest china's shensi province from april 14 to 28, at the invitation of the chinese ministry of national defence.

travelling in two groups, they were accompanied on the tour by deputy directors of the foreign affairs bureau of the national defence ministry kan mai and chao chun-cheng.

they were given a warm welcome and friendly reception by leading members of the provincial commands and the provincial and municipal revolutionary committees in honan and shensi and local people.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES

Seventh World Meteorological Congress Opens in Geneva

(NCNA-English Geneva, Apr. 28, 1975)

the 7th world meteorological congress opened here today with the chinese delegation participating in the congress for the first time.

in his speech, head of the chinese delegation tsou ching-meng supported the application of the democratic people's republic of korea and the democratic republic of viet nam for membership of the world meteorological organization (wmo). he demanded that the present congress approve their application without delay.

at today's plenary meeting tsou ching-meng gave an account of the development of chinese meteorological service since the founding of the people's republic of china. from the experience of china's meteorological work, he said, "we realize that only when a country shakes off aggression and plunder by imperialism as well as old and neo-colonialism, opposes the superpower's bullying and control and wins complete political and economic independence, can it be possible for her to open up a broad

road to develop the meteorological work. the construction of the meteorological work must proceed from the interests of the people, integrate with the broad masses, and take the road of self-reliance in accordance with the specific situation and conditions of one's own country. only then, the meteorological work can be prosperously developed. of course, self-reliance does not mean the rejection of equitable and necessary technical cooperation and mutual assistance."

"we are happy to note that many countries after freeing themselves from the colonialist rule and winning independence, have developed their own meteorological work, joined wmo and thus, providing a new force to it," he said.

"today, members from the third world have constituted the majority of wmo. they have made great contribution to the cooperation in the world meteorological work and will play an even greater role. therefore, we hold that whether the international meteorological work can have a universal and healthy development or not is inseparable from the meteorological development of the third world countries. we hope that wmo will act in line with the world trend, reflect the eager aspirations and demands of the peoples all over the world, those of the third world in particular, and make contributions to the development of the international meteorological work, particularly that of the third world," he pointed out.

he said: "the chinese delegation holds that wmo should act in accordance with the developing situation, and accept the genuine representative of the korean people -- the democratic people's republic of korea -- to be a member of the organization. the chinese delegation also holds that the democratic republic of viet nam is fully entitled to be a member of wmo."

he said that according to the convention of wmo, the present congress should approve their application without delay. "we believe that with their participation, they will surely make positive contributions to wmo and international meteorological cooperation and we believe that their application will certainly be supported by member states and personages of the organization who uphold justice," he said.

the congress of the world meteorological organization with its headquarters in geneva meets once every four years. the present congress will examine the budget and programme for the next four-year period, and admit new member states.

the congress was attended by more than 400 persons including representatives from over 130 members of the organization and observers. the representatives from iraq, pakistan, lesotho and others also spoke at today's meeting.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

May 13, 1975 No. 5851

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* NATIONAL *
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PETROLEUM GAS

Employ the Law of Unity of Opposites To Handle Petroleum Gas

by

the Party branch of the Gas-Separation Workshop of the No. 2 Maoming Municipal Chemical Plant, Kwangtung

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 25, 1975)

Our workshop is engaged in the work of separating two kinds of crude gas--ethene and propene--from petroleum gas and supplying them to fraternal workshops for the production of synthetic fibers and other products. The usual method employed at home and abroad for the separation of petroleum gas is the "deep freeze process" which cools the petroleum gas to more than 100 degrees below zero before separation is carried out. This kind of deep-freeze installation requires a special type of refigeration plant and a special kind of cold-resistant steel, and the technological flow process is complicated and calls for a great deal of investment which is definitely beyond the means of a local plant such as ours. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, by daring to think and act and based on conditions presently available to local industry, we have developed the new technology of the "shallow-freeze process" for the separation of gas which enables the petroleum gas, when cooled to only 28 degrees below zero, to separate itself into the two kinds of crude gas that meet the demand of our plant. This kind of shallow-freeze installation can make use of the ordinary type of refigeration plant and rolled steel. The flow process is simple, and this saves a great deal of capital investment and meets the need of local industry for popularizing the production of synthetic fibers. In the face of the achievement already attained, by studying over again and applying this law of the unity of opposites and maintaining innovations and opposing conservatism, we have kept on making revolution on the "shallow-freeze process" and raised the volume of the petroleum gas handled from the

design capacity of 1,000 tons to 2,500 tons. This is equivalent to the building of one-and-a-half more gas-separation workshops. At the same time, we have also developed multi-purpose utilization for producing such important industrial chemicals as bezene and tertiary alcohol, thus making our due share of contributions for the revolution.

Dare To Expose Contradictions

Not long after it was set up and put on stream, our workshop was able to reach its designed capacity. However, the steps taken by the fraternal workshops were bigger than ours, and they had very quickly surpassed the designed capacity. Because of tis, a condition appeared in which the crude gas we produced could no longer satisfy the demand. Since the fraternal workshops had made headway, what should our workshop do?

After a year of production practice, some comrades had gradually discovered some irrational links in technological designs, and they called for the exposure of contradictions, the reform of technology and tapping the potentiality of the installation so that the "shallow-freeze" could advance to a high stage. There were also some comrades who held that as the "shallow-freeze process" was a new technology, it could not be changed. Furthermore, for a workshop like ours which made combined use of indigenous and foreign methods, the ability to reach the designed capacity should be considered as quite satisfactory, and how could there be contradictions to expose or potentialities to tap? These two kinds of view were for a time at a stalemate. Later, the Party committee of the plant guided us to combine the practice of creating the "shallow-freeze process" with the serious study of Chairman Mao's teaching that "the interdependence of the contradictory aspects present in all things and the struggle between these aspects determine the life of all things and push their development forward" in "On Contradiction," and this immediately made us see light. The law of the unity of opposites is the fundamental law of the universe, and the unity and struggle of contradictions within a thing constitute the source and motive power for the development of all things in notion. In face of the achievements already derived, if we see only that the "shallow-freeze process" an aspect emerging in the struggle of contradictions without seeing the aspect that it still needs to change and develop constantly in the struggle of contradictions, thus covering up the contradiction, or if we see only the progressive aspect of the technological flow without seeing the aspect that the backward factors will arise on the heels of the development of production, and are thus satisfied with existing conditions, then our knowledge "will become one-sided, narrow and abstract, and fall into irresolvable contradictions," (Engels: "Socialism, from Empty Idea to Scientific Development," Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. XIX, p. 221) and the achievements already obtained will become a "binding spell" controlling our minds. The former revolutionary spirit of daring to think and daring to act will turn into the idea of sticking to routine and old ideas, and we will lose the revolutionary spirit and the essential experience in the creation of the "shallow-freeze process."

The criticism of metaphysics led to ideological emancipation. We mobilized the masses to diligently expose the contradictions in the process of production. Some of the comrades suggested that since things consumed had to be "compressed" by the throat into the stomach for "digestion," the petroleum gas handled had to be "compressed" by the compression machine into the separation tower for "separation." The present problem was that this "stomach" of the separation tower was large and could not be fully fed, and the "throat" of this compression machine was small and could not swallow all that was required. This constituted a pair of contradictions. If something were done to the "throat," the volume of petroleum gas handled could increase. With a scientific attitude, they made a concrete analysis of the main factors determining the volume handled by the compression machine, and adopted effective measures for transforming the compression machine and opening wide the "throat," thus enabling the volume of petroleum gas handled to be raised at a single stroke by 45 percent. Following this, by boldly transforming the technological flow, they delivered a portion of the things consumed directly into the "stomach" without passing through the "throat." This not only kept the separation tower fully fed, but also reduced the burden of the compression machine, thus solving the contradiction between the small "throat" and the big "stomach" and enabling the volume of petroleum gas handled to be raised by another 36 percent.

Practice makes us understand that there is contradictions between man's knowledge and the objective world, and this kind of contradiction "is also the main lever of all intellectual advance." (Engels: Anti-Dühring, p. 34) Only by admitting that the existence of contradictions of this kind is absolute, giving play to the spirit of daring to think and daring to act and unremittingly exposing and solving such contradictions could man correctly know the world and actively transform the world.

Actively Create a New Balance

With the compression machinery refitted and the technological flow reformed, the volume of petroleum gas handled met the demand of the separation tower. However, after a period of time, we discovered a gradual deterioration in the quality of the crude ethene produced. Upon investigation, we found that this was caused by the high volume of moisture brought by the petroleum gas into the steel tower producing this kind of crude gas. The ice formed by such moisture in the tower at 30 degrees below zero, caked up the body of the tower, thus hampering production. Where did so much moisture come from? We groped for the gourd along the vine, and discovered the problem arose from a fault in the drying machine. This showed that after the compression machine was transformed, the increased volume of petroleum gas handled had upset the original balance in the workshop. Now that the seapration-tower had been adjusted and was fully fed, the drying machine was no longer suitable, and this led to serious "indigestion."

The appearance of this situation led us to deepthought. Chairman Mao taught us, "Balance is nothing but a temporary, relative unity of opposites. By the end of each year, this balance, taken as a whole, is

upset by the struggle of opposites; the unity undergoes a change, balance becomes imbalance, unity becomes disunity, and once again it is necessary to work out a balance and unity for the next year." ("On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People") This told us that there was no absolute balanced development of things in this world. From imbalance to balance and again from balance to imbalance, this meant that after the old prportionate relationship of the capacity of various kinds of equipment was broken, with a new proportionate relationship built on the foundation of a higher level of development, the productive forces would be pushed forward and developed. Now that the change in this part of the compression machine had broken the old balance, the whole had also changed, and all parts also changed in its wake. Among them, some "kept pace with the team" and established a new balance with the compression machine, while some were "dropped from the team" and they yeared for the old balance. At that time, there were set between us two kinds of tendencies. One was, "to cut down the high ones to make way for the low," to force the production capcity of all kinds of equipment to fall in line with the weakest equipment, and to use this as the criterion for upholding the old balance. This was the passive kind of balance. Another kind was to "uphold the high ones and improve the low," to take the production capcity of the advanced equipment as the criterion and to help the backward equipment "catch up with the team," thus enabling the production level of the drying machine to catch up with the production level of the compression machine and creating new balance.

Therefore, we mobilized the masses to look for a method of helping the drying machine to "catch up with the team."

As a rule, the moisture absorbed by the drying machine needs "means of transportation" to carry it away. Because the big plant has superior conditions, and good "means of transportation," the moisture is like riding in a motor car. If the temperature rises higher, like stepping on the gas, the moisture will be carried away faster, and the higher is the drying efficacy. Because ours is a small plant and we do not have the sort of "means of transportation" as used by the big plant, we could only adopt the "indigenous method" to have the moisture "driven away," and the moisture will be "carried away" more slowly than "riding in a motor car." In addition, as the temperature is low, the moisture will be "carried away" even more slowly, and the drying efficacy will be poor.

In the past, as the volume of petroleum gas handled was not large, this method was barely able to cope with the situation, but now, with the volume of petroleum gas handled increased by 81 percent, how could the drying machine withstand the load! Because of this, in order to make the drying machine "catch up with the team," it was necessary to solve the problem of "means of transportation" and to increase the temperature. Setting feet on existing conditions, we boldly "borrowed" a kind of blended gas to take the place of that kind of "means of transportation" used by the big plant, increased the temperature from 120 degrees to 280 degrees and made the "means of transportation" load more and run faster and carry away a large amount of moisture. As a result, the practice was up to the technological requirement in drying efficacy, and the quality of the

crude ethene gas was insured. A new balanced relationship was thus struck between the compression machine and the drying machine.

The course forward is always tortuous. After the old balance has been upset some of the weak links are more quickly exposed and some are exposed at a slow rate. As far as our power of recognition is concerned, we also could not recognize all contradictions in things at once. Therefore, the organization of a new balance calls for a process. In this process, there is the struggle between the two kinds of ideology, and the essence of the struggle is whether to use the metaphysical viewpoint to uphold the old balance or to use materialist dialectics to create a new balance. Our duty is to use materialist dialectics to triumph over metaphysics and bring into play the subjective dynamic role to transform the weak links and to actively create a new balance.

Once, a sudden accident caused a perforation in the boiler tube. Now a kind of highly corrosive liquid from the desulphurization tower had been "brought" by the petroleum gas into the boiler tube to cause in the perforation. An accident of this nature had never occurred before the technological reform, and evidently, this was a weak link brought into being after the technological reform. At that time, some people shook their heads and said, "This can never be permitted to continue. We better return quickly to the old method." We realize that the exposure of the weak links by a new technology was not a bad thing but a good thing. If after the appearance of the accident, we unanalytically negated the new technology and returned to the old method, there would be a sharp drop in the volume of petroleum gas handled by the compression machine, and handling capacity of other kinds of equipment would also drop in sympathy. This was the regressive road of upholding the old balance by "cutting down the high ones to make way for the low." "There is no way out for regression." Therefore, we criticized metaphysics, opposed Right-conservatism and adopted effective measures for preventing the flow of this kind of corrosive liquid into the boiler tube, thus overcoming the weak links of the new techology, enabling the desulphurization tower and the compression machine to strike a new balance, and further consolidating and developing the new fruit of technical innovations.

Practice has further deepened our understanding that the application of the law of the unity of the opposites and the maintenance of a positive balance can give impetus to the forward development of production. If we seek stability out of the fear of disorder, are satisfied with the status quo, take the maintenance of the old balance as a "law" and are not transgress its confines, the result would be to tie up production capacity to the weakest link of the equipment, thus hindering the development of production.

Keep on Opening Up the Road to the Understanding of Truth Through Practice

The more than 100 workers in our workshop are all "new recruits" on the front of petroleum chemical industry, and petroleum chemical industry is a new technique developed in the sixties. Where can we find the key for the "new recruits" to master the new technique? Lenin pointed out, "For

until we know of a law of nature, it, existing and acting independently and outside our mind, makes us slaves of 'blind necessity.' But once we come to know of this law, which acts (as Marx pointed out a thousand times) independently of our will and our mind, we become the masters of nature." ("Matrialism and Empirio-Criticism," p. 184) Here, Lenin has explained a profound truth: in order to bring about the flying leap from "slaves" to "masters" and from "necessity" to "freedom" the key lies in the knowledge and mastery of the objective law. Based on this principle, we have seriously summed up both the positive as well as the negative aspects of experience, diligently groped for the objective law, and opened up the road of understanding truth through practice.

The function of the cracking furnace in our workshop is to take the "unusable" part of petroleum gas and change it into two kinds of usable crude gas by means of heating it to high temperature. Temperature control is very important in the operation of this large furnace. It will not do if the temperature is too high or too low, and it is necessary to find out an "optimum temperature" in the process of production, for at this temperature the output of gas will be at its highest. For a time, the workers at this post copied directly the data of relevant technical materials and took 800 degrees as the "optimum temperature" for carrying out operation. Later, from a thousand data recorded by instruments they conducted a comparative analysis and discovered that the output rate of 815 degrees was still higher than that at the "optimum temperature" of 800 degrees. This discovery provided them with a very great revelation. The "optimum temperature" recommended by the technical materials was arrived at under specific conditions which not necessarily tallied with ours. Therefore, when studying experience from abroad, while respecting the practical experience of others, we must also be good at summing up our own practical experience. If we copy everything mechanically, we would be guilty of idealist and metaphysical mistakes. This is precisely why Lenin pointed out, "'Experience' embraces both the materialist line and the idealist line in philosophy." (Ibid., pl. 145)

After understanding that adherence to the objective practicality of the content of experience is an important condition for understanding the truth, by persevering in hard practice, seriously summing up experience, adopting the method of selecting the best and constantly groping for the law governing changes in temperature, they have learned and grasped the "optimum temperature" for processing different kinds of petroleum gas to maintain stable and high output and have initially won "freedom." For the past two and more years, by adhering to summing up experience seriously, we have succeeded in making improvements stage by stage along with the improvement of our knowledge, carried out 47 items of minor changes and reforms, increased the volume of petroleum gas handled by another 70 percent, and raised further the quality of the two kinds of crude gas.

Following the increase in the volume of petroleum gas handled, the "waste gas" and "waste fluid" discharged by our workshop also showed a corresponding increase. The majority of our comrades proposed: While carrying out properly this main line of producing crude gas, we should at the same time shatter the boundaries of trades, vigorously practice

comprehensive utilization, produce more products with "waste gas" and "waste fluid" as raw material, and practice "one main product with many by-products." For the sake of further opening the road to understanding the truth, we have unfolded, under the guidance of the law of unity of opposites, a debate on the interrelations between "waste" and "treasure," and between the "main line" and the "subsidiary line." When materialist dialectics is used to view problems, one kind of thing has often many uses. At times, what appears to be "unusable" under this condition may be very useful under another kind of condition.

There is a kind of thing in the petroleum gas which could not be used in production by the "main line" of our workshop. After it gets into the cracking furnace, it easily turns into lumps of coke. Now and then we have to stop production to remove the coke. For a number of years, this kind of "waste matter" has become a "burden" and scourge to the "main line" of production. However, is the "waste matter" forever a "waste matter"? No! After many experiments we have mastered the law of using this matter for the manufacture of tertiary alcohol. Tertiary alcohol is an important industrial chemical. This tells us that "waste" can be turned into "treasure," what is "harmful" can be turned into what is profitable, and a "burden" can be turned into a source of wealth. The key lies in creating the given conditions. If before this thing goes into the cracking furnace, it is made to pass first through a set of "subsidiary" equipment and is absorbed for the production of tertiary alcohol, coking could be avoided, thus not only eliminating the scourge and insuring the "main line" of production, but also bringing about a twin-harvest for both the "main" and "subsidiary" lines with the "main" line leading the "subsidiary" line. Through this kind of analysis, all arrive at a unanimous understanding, and are resolved to devote their efforts in the direction of comprehensive utilization.

The law of the unity of opposites has provided us with wisdom and strength, and a set of equipment for the production of tertiary alcohol has accordingly been installed. Since this set of equipment was put on stream, it has produced more than 80 tons of tertiary alcohol for the state. By relying on our own efforts, we have also built a complete set of equipment for the recovery of benzene from the waste fluid and recovered more than 100 tons of benzene last year. Based on the characteristics that a single kind of raw material from the petroleum chemical industry can be used to produce many kinds of products, we are in the course of conducting some experiments in comprehensive utilization and are striving to make more contributions for the state.

* * *

REVOLUTION IN LITERATURE AND ART

Seriously Study Theory and Win New Victories for the Revolution in Literature and Art

- literary and art workers from six provinces taking part in the literary and art festival in Peking discuss their insights derived from studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 24, 1975)

(NCNA Peking, April 23, 1975) The literary and art workers from the six provinces of Kwangtung, Hupeh, Honan, Yunnan, Kirin and Kansu now taking part in the literary and art festival in Peking and the representatives from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions attending this festival have during the period of the festival, persevered in studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, and are determined to study seriously the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, implement seriously Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and score fresh victories in the proletarian revolution in literature and art.

Recently these literary and art workers held a study forum. Many of the comrades spoke at the forum and enthusiastically discussed at length the excellent situation prevailing on the front of literature and art since the great proletarian cultural revolution. They seriously analyzed the history and present state of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines on this front, and were unanimously of the view that the need for the proletariat to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure including all spheres of culture was a long combat task. Only by studying seriously Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, persevering in the criticism of revisionism and the bourgeoisie, and unremittingly transforming their world outlook could the revolutionary literary and art workers implement more properly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art.

They expressed with deep feelings: Historical experience merits attention. In the past, precisely because some of our comrades had not studied Marxist theory seriously, whenever a revisionist black line appeared they were unable to distinguish or to understand it clearly and consequently tagged after it. This is a very profound lesson. This time, the study of Chairman Mao's instruction on the question of theory has enabled us to understand more fully that even though the revisionist literary and art line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao has been removed, the social foundation for this black literary and art line has not been completely eradicated. We still have to wage an arduous, complicated and protracted struggle and can never lower our guard. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, for the sake of bringing up spiritual aristocrats that were divorced from labor and the masses of workers and peasants, Liu Shao-ch'i vigorously practiced "three kinds of well-known figures" and "three kinds of high treatment."

His sinister motive was to extend and strengthen the bourgeois right in the literary and art circles and widen the differences between the literary and art workers and the working people in a vain attempt to turn them into tools for capitalist restoration. We must take Chairman Mao's important instruction as weapon and persevere in the criticism of revisionism and the bourgeoisie. We must consciously restrict the bourgeois right under the dictatorship of the proletariat and resolve to gradually eradicate the social foundation engendering revisionism.

At the forum, the literary and art workers have also discussed their understanding on the importance of studying properly the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat to creative writing. They said: The Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat is a sharp weapon for guiding us to carry out well creative writing for proletarian literature and art. If we do not seriously study this theory, we could not correctly portray class struggle and the two-line struggle in socialist society, bring into play the combat role of literary and art works in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat or go all out in eulogizing the new personalities and the new world filled with the communist spirit. One very important reason why the model revolutionary plays have become typical examples for our socialist literature and art is that they have portrayed one by one the images of the proletarian heroes who are free from the narrow conventions of the idea of bourgeois right, and are brilliant models imbued with the communist spirit. Our literary and art creation must follow the example of the revolutionary model plays, use all ways and means to mold properly the glorious proletarian heroes who are sparkling with communist ideas and could make the most radical rupture with the bourgeois right, and fight for the restriction of the bourgeois right and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

At the forum, many literary and art workers criticized the "private ownership of art," the "rank concept" and other traditional ideas with the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat. They said: As revolutionary literary and art workers, we must arm ourselves with Marxism-Leninism, strive to transform our world outlook, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of communism and resist corrosion by the idea of bourgeois right. We must never be befuddled by the gay and material world characterized by commodities, exchange by means of money, flattery and praises and sectarianism.

Some of the writers and artists have also made a dissection of themselves in association with the discussion of their insights from study. An old artist said that when she took part in this festival, she was unhappy when the role was taken over by a younger actress. After studying Chairman Mao's instruction on the question of theory, she realized that this was due to her being haunted by the idea of "private ownership of art." She said: Having been through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the literary and art workers of today should consciously resist corrosion by the idea of bourgeois right. Quarrelling with one another over "who should play the star role and who should play the supporting role" without solving the fundamental question of "performing for whom" is an extremely vulgar thing. A young artist said that after she took part in the performance of an adapted revolutionary model play, some people asked her how much she was making and

she always found it embarrassing to give an answer. When analyzing this condition in her speech, she said: The questioners had a motive and this "motive" was none other than to say that "your performance has been quite good, and you deserve better pay." However, my "embarrassment" was mostly due to the "sentiment" that I had the feeling that my pay was too low and I was afraid that others might make fun of me if I told them. She asked, why did this kind of "concern" evoke a response in my mind? The reason is that I have not leaped out from the narrow confines of bourgeois right. She expressed that henceforth she should make the effort in study, really understand and master Chairman Mao's instruction on the question of theory, consciously resist corrosion by bourgeois ideas, strive to transform her world outlook and devote her energy to the struggle for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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CADRES' PARTICIPATION IN LABOR

Participation of Cadres in Labor Is a Major Matter for Consolidating the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

Wang Ping-hui (王炳辉), station master of a transit station of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 6, 1975)

After the seizure of political power by the proletariat, how to strengthen all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and prevent revisionism from coming into power is an important question bearing on the destiny of the Party and the state. Through the study of Chairman Mao's latest important instruction on the question of theory, I have come to understand further that as a leading cadre, I must struggle consciously for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and one of the important principls is that I must adhere to the system of participation in collective productive labor, forever preserve the natural colors of the working people and forever be a common soldier.

The participation of cadres in collective produtive labor is consistently taught by Chairman Mao and is a glorious tradition of our Party and our army. As early as in the years of revolutionary war, Chairman Mao had laid down for our army the three major tasks--as a fighting force as well as a work team and a production team, and ruled that our army's participation in productive labor was an important condition for surmounting difficulties, defeating the enemy, and winning victory in the whole nation. I am a veteran fighter of the 359th Brigade. Whenever I recall the course combat to reclaim land for cultivation at Nanniwan and especially the scene when Chairman Mao and the leaders of the Central Committee came to inspect our brigade and work with us, my heart is especially throbbing with excitement. At that time, the whole body of our cadres and fighters, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching on "securing ample food and clothing by working with our own hands," fought battles and carried out production side by side. We reclaimed thousands of mow of wasteland and harvested several ten thousand piculs of food grain. Through launching the movement for production on a large scale, we not only had surmounted material difficulties, shattered the economic blockade of the Kuomintang, and lightened the people's burden, but also had greatly cemented the relationship between the army and the people, between the army and the government, and between officers and men, strengthened the concept of labor, preserved the natural colors of the working people, and were supported and welcomed by the broad masses of the people.

After the liberation of the whole nation, there were better conditions and the circumstances had changed. In particular, as I had become a leading cadre. Whether or not I should carry forward the Nanniwan spirit and insist on participation in collective productive labor was a new ordeal.

Chairman Mao profoundly pointed out, "By taking part in collective productive labor, the cadres maintain extensive, constant, and close ties with the working people. This is a major measure of fundamental importance under the socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and prevent revisionism and dogmatism." This great teaching of Chairman Mao's had indicated to me the orientation, and made me understand that the participation of cadres in collective productive labor is a fundamental measure for opposing and preventing revisionism, and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. The deterioration of many people began with their non-participation in labor. If we were divorced from labor and from the broad masses, we would lose our thoughts and feelings for the working people, change from the servants of the people into officials and lords who abused their power tyrannically and rode roughshod over the people, and become the instrument of the class enemy at home and abroad for subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism.

For years, I have aroused and encouraged myself with the above-mentioned directive from Chairman Mao. Starting from this great goal of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, I have exerted myself, perspired, fought shoulder and shoulder and performed manual work together with the broad masses of cadres and fighters. From practice, I have come to realize deeply that when the leaders and the masses perform manual work together, they could arouse and encourage each other, inspire each other, strengthen their revolutionary feelings, discover and solve problems in time, and give impetus to the fulfillment of all tasks.

Through the great proletarian cultural revolution, and from the positive and negative aspects of experience, I have come to recognize further the extreme importance of the participation of cadres in collective productive labor. I have come to understand further that after the seizure of political power by the proletariat, the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines is not over, because the bourgeois rights still exist, the three major differences have not been eradicated, and there is still the spontaneous tendency of the petty bourgeoisie. Therefore, within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs, the bourgeois style of life would still occur and new bourgeois elements would still arise. Chairman Mao recently pointed out, "Our country at present practices a commodity system, and the wage system is unequal too, there being the eight-grade wage system, etc. These can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat." The implementation of Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" and adherence to the system of cadres' participation in collective productive labor are of far-reaching significance to the defeat of corrosion by the influence of the bourgeoisie and the force of habit of the old society, the gradual narrowing down of the three major differences, and the restriction of bourgeois rights.

For thousnds of years, all deacdent reactionary classes on the decline invariably advocated the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius that publicized: "Those who labor with their minds govern others; those who labor with their strength are governed by others." The bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao also inherited this reactionary mantle and attacked

the cadres' participation in labor as "unemployment in disguise." His criminal aim was to make use of the bourgeois ideology and style and the bourgeois rights to corrode and disintegrate the contingent of our cadres, to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat, and to restore capitalism. In order to oppose and prevent revisionism, as a veteran comrade who has been educated by the Party for many years, I should even more take the lead to participate in collective productive labor, seriously transform my world outlook and struggle with practical action for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Lately, Chairman Mao pointed out, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation. Only by seriously studying the Marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, learning well and mastering it through combining theory with practice, could we constantly heighten our consciousness in participation in collective productive labor and persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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MAY DAY

"May Day" Peking Press Round-Up

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1975)

a large photograph of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao is frontpaged in the "people's daily" and all other papers in the capital today in celebration of international labour day.

all papers print in red the slogans: "celebrate 'may day' -- international labour day exclamation" and "advance triumphantly along chairman mao's revolutionary line exclamation" in the upper right corner of the frontpage.

the "people's daily" prints in red the following teachings of chairman mao's: "why did lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? it is essential to get this question clear. lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. this should be made known to the whole nation." "unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. this must be fully achieved in every factory, village, office and school." "read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of marxism." and "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war."

under the headline "conscientiously study chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory and fight hard to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat", the "people's daily" reports press interviews on the eve of "may day" with miners and workers on their experience in studying chairman mao's instruction in the light of concrete conditions.

the "people's daily" carries on the frontpage the message of greetings sent by chairman mao, chairman chu teh of the standing committee of the national people's congress and premier chou en-lai to nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation; huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam; ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam; le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party; truong chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the d.r.v.n., and pham van dong, premier of the d.r.v.n. government. the message extends the warmest congratulations to

the south vietnamese armymen and civilians on their great victory in destroying the south viet nam puppet regime and liberating saigon. hailing this victory, the paper also publishes an editorial entitled "a great victory of world significance".

Workers in Peking, Shanghai on International Labor Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1975)

workers and trade unionists in peking and shanghai spoke of their thoughts about international labour day in interviews with hsinhua on the eve of this working class festival.

ma hsiao-liu, a worker at the capital iron and steel company who is vice-chairman of the peking trade union council, said: "the present international situation is excellent. the torrents of struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism are surging throughout the world. the heroic people of cambodia and south viet nam have of late won tremendous victories which have brought great encouragement to the chinese working class."

he added: "we chinese workers should first of all run china's affairs well if we are to fulfil our proletarian internationalist duty. to carry the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end, we workers in peking are conscientiously studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in line with chairman mao's recent instruction. we must not forget the lesson that the first socialist state founded by lenin has turned revisionist."

more than 400,000 workers in the chinese capital, he said, are studying in numerous spare-time political schools and groups. the workers of peking are embarking on a new upsurge for socialist construction and striving to fulfil or overfulfil the fourth five-year plan and fortify the economic base of the dictatorship of the proletariat, he added.

tsai tsu-chuan, a worker-turned electric lights expert in shanghai who is director of the electric lights laboratory at futan university, said: "the struggles waged by various peoples in the world are always in support of each other. in its socialist revolution and construction, china has consistently enjoyed the sympathy and support of the people of the world. many friends from other countries who have come to visit our laboratory have given us warm encouragement."

fiftyone-year-old tsai tsu-chuan is a deputy to the fourth national people's congress. the laboratory he heads has in the past few years turned out several dozen new types of electric lights for use in industry, photography and illumination, some of which are exported to third world countries. "comrades here all work with great enthusiasm in making these new lights, regarding it as their internationalist duty," he said.

feng jui-yun, captain of the 10,000-ton freighter "fengching" who started working as a sailor at the age of 13, said: "chinese seamen led a wretched life in pre-liberation days, when the country's customs were entirely in the hands of foreign imperialism and all the steamers plying between shanghai and hankow were captained by foreigners. my own promotion to captainship shows that the working people in our country, led by the communist party, have won national independence and become masters of the country through arduous struggle."

last year, feng jui-yun navigated the "fengching", a modern ocean-going ship designed and built by china, on a successful voyage through the pacific, indian and atlantic oceans. he said that he witnessed during the voyage how the workers and people in many third world countries were fighting perseveringly against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and striving to establish and develop an independent national economy. "the experience of third world countries, china included, proves that no economic independence can be achieved without political independence and no political independence can be consolidated without economic independence," he stated.

in socialist china, the working class is the leading class, and the workers not only act as masters of the state politically but enjoy a fundamental guarantee in their livelihood. china's constitution stipulates that "citizens have the right to work"; they are free from the threat of unemployment. it also stipulates that "working people have the right to rest"; they are cared for by the state in matters of childbirth, old age, illness and death.

wang shih-fen, a young woman worker in peking, said with deep emotion: "i owe my all to the socialist system." she suffered serious burns in a heroic effort to retrieve state property from a huge blaze on november 1, 1968 when she was barely 17. ninetyeight per cent of her skin was charred, with 88 per cent inflicted with third degree burns. to save her life, medical workers at the no. 1 hospital affiliated with the peking medical college administered to her the best possible treatment and nursing in cooperation with doctors from tientsin and shanghai. "it touched me especially when our esteemed and beloved premier chou,

busy as he is, sent people over to see me time and again and checked with the hospital on the progress of my treatment," she recalled.

wang shih-feng was discharged after three years of hospitalization. she is now member of the peking municipal committee of the communist youth league and member of the communist party committee in the peking arts and crafts factory.

she told hsinhua that she is now in good health and able to participate in the study of marxist-leninist classics and chairman mao's works and write study notes. she takes an active part in political activities organized by the factory and the company at the next higher level. she often joins young people in discussions and explains to them the superiority of the socialist system by relating her own experiences.

liu tsai-hsiang, who has retired on pension from the peking "february 7" rolling stock plant, is a veteran of the great railwaymen's strike which took place on february 7, 1922. that was the first major political strike in modern chinese history, which dealt a heavy blow to the imperialist powers engaged in aggression against china and their henchmen -- the reactionary warlords. "it is a veritable truth that imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers," he said. "before the workers got organized, the foreign capitalists and chinese foremen could beat up and insult them or even have them fired at will. once organized, we waged a resolute struggle against the bosses and swept their arrogance into the dust. though the february 7 strike was quelled in blood by the reactionary warlords, we workers never gave in. led by the communist party of china, we joined the rest of the people and persevered in struggle until liberation was won."

though a pensioner now, liu tsai-hsiang continues to take part in study activities organized by the trade union. "the capitalist world is now confronted with a serious economic crisis which entails skyrocketing prices and snowballing unemployment. as we are ready to celebrate our own festival, we turn our thoughts to our class brothers abroad. we of the chinese working class pledge ourselves to stand firmly by them so that we can support and encourage each other and together win new victories in revolutionary struggles," the veteran railwayman stated.

China's Industrial Workers Achieve Fresh Successes

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1975)

the chinese working class greets "may day" -- international labour day -- with fresh successes in grasping revolution and promoting production. the country's aggregate industrial output value for the first quarter of the year showed an increase over the same period of last year and production has continued to rise since.

in the new upsurge in study and production, workers in all parts of the country have been conscientiously studying chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory and expositions by marx, engels and lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat. this has inspired them to greater enthusiasm for building socialism.

workers of china's leading oilfield at taching, continuing the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, raised the daily output of crude oil in the first twenty days of april by a big margin over that of the first quarter. fresh victories were also recorded in oil drilling and prospecting, oil refining, production of chemicals and development projects. beginning from mid-april, the oilfield has advanced with greater strides in revolution and production. construction of new oil zones and large-scale chemical projects went ahead with accelerated speed. the drilling team 12100 on april 21 succeeded in dismantling its derrick, moving it to a new site, rigging it up again and starting the drilling of a new well, all in 17 hours and 22 minutes under adverse weather conditions, a record performance since the taching oilfield was opened. on the eve of may day, nearly 40 per cent of the cadres from the leading organs went to study and work alongside workers in 500 grassroots units as a way to celebrate international labour day.

miners in yangchuan, china's biggest anthracite mine, seized every minute in their effort to increase coal production. overcoming the difficulties caused by numerous faults and thin coal seams, they beat the april targets by over 40,000 tons after completing the production plan for the first quarter of the year seven days ahead of time.

in the capital iron and steel company, the average daily output of steel this month showed a new increase over that of the first three months of this year, following the fulfilment of the state plan for the first quarter. thanks to the workers' added enthusiasm,

the total volume of extraction and the output of iron ore in the chienan mine under the company increased more than 20 per cent in the first quarter of this year than the same 1974 period. the miners again topped the state targets for the first twenty days of april.

on the eve of may day, shanghai's chiangnan shipyard presented a scene of bustling activity. inspired by a huge streamer inscribed "assiduously study marxism-leninism, go all out for socialism", workers of the engine workshop were processing and assembling various parts at high speed and with high quality. at two berths by the whangpoo river, workers were racing against time to finish welding the hull of two 10,000-ton-class ships. the shipyard had earlier set an all-time high in terms of total tonnage finished in the first quarter of the year.

the liuchia gorge hydro-electric power station on the yellow river in kansu province, one of the biggest in this country, overfulfilled its power-generating quotas every month in the january-april period. the workers here have recently summed up a new set of operational methods which raises work efficiency, in the light of the power station's specific conditions that include big capacity of the generating units and new technology as well as their experience gained in the past few years.

WORKER-CADRES

How Peking Workers Act As Leading Cadres

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1975)

shih hung-chih, a veteran worker of the peking february seventh rolling stock plant, was promoted two years ago to be deputy director of the planning commission of the peking municipal revolutionary committee in charge of technical transformation of factories and mines and new products development. but the workers continue to address him in the affectionate title of old shih or master shih.

a lathe turner noted for his achievements in technical innovations, shih hung-chih is one of the more than 20,000 outstanding workers promoted to leading posts during the great proletarian cultural revolution since

1966. his attitude toward the change in his position illustrates how these worker-cadres act at their present posts. he often works right on the line with workers, joining them in discussing and carrying out plans for technical innovations. he refuses the convenience of a car but chooses to go to work by bus or by bicycle like other workers. he sweeps his own office. he told hsinhua: "a communist on a leading post should retain the fine qualities of the labouring people and should not seek privileges. this is due to the necessity to narrow the differences between grades that reflect bourgeois right and to prevent and oppose revisionism."

the communist party of china always teaches its members and cadres to serve the people whole-heartedly and never divorce themselves from the masses for a single moment. the worker-cadres in peking promoted during the cultural revolution continue to take part in production while performing their duties at leading posts.

one morning, this hsinhua correspondent went to the peking forging machine tools plant and found secretary of the plant party committee li hung-yuan just back from the construction site, his work clothes stained with paint. the plant's cadres and staff members work in the shops one day a week. in addition, party committee members do four hours of voluntary labour after shift on saturdays together with those cadres who are party members. li hung-yuan said: "to issue orders from the office over telephone is the way of bourgeois overlords. we communists must take the lead in facing hardships and guide the workers with our own exemplary action in building socialism."

li hung-yuan recalled that the plant last year decided to make a six-metre planer type milling machine to equip itself. the 80-ton machine has 10,000 parts. the party committee made a decision that the party committee members process the most difficult parts and the party members among the workers take the other difficult ones. this decision prompted the other workers to work with still greater enthusiasm. many workers and technicians took their bed-rolls to the workshops so that they could stay on after a day's work. cadres, workers and technicians pooled their efforts to overcome one difficulty after another and fulfilled the task in two months, four months ahead of the plan.

worker-cadres like li hung-yuan are to be found in nearly every factory and mine in peking. li teh-mao, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the peking special steels plant, was formerly a crane operator. since he took up the present post in 1973, he has learnt several other skills such as

casting, steel making and steel rolling. for two years now, he comes to the plant early in the morning every day, makes a round of the workshops, stays to join the workers doing the toughest job and gives necessary directions right there. he said: "this practice provides me with first-hand information in directing production, but more important, it keeps me at one with the workers, placing me under their supervision and benefiting me from their assistance."

how do peking's worker-cadres keep up their revolutionary vigour? through assiduous study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, they have become all the more conscious of the historical task shouldered by the working class -- the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the realization of communism.

thirtyfour-year-old chang chih-kuo now serves as deputy secretary of the party committee of the peking heavy electrical machinery plant which has close to 6,000 workers and staff members. before the cultural revolution he was a lathe turner in the generator shop, and cited as an advanced worker on many occasions. he told the interviewer: "how can worker-cadres like me do work well? of course, we put in every ounce of our strength. but, in the face of complicated, class struggle and struggle between the two lines, mere enthusiasm or class feelings are not enough. we must study and grasp marxist-leninist theory."

with this understanding, chang chih-kuo has persevered in studying chairman mao's works and marxist-leninist classics for years. no matter how busy he is, he always tries to find time for reading. when he studied engels' "dialectics of nature", he found some passages hard to understand. he went over them repeatedly, consulted others dozens of times, and looked up many reference books. it took him six months to finish the book. in the past few years he has read tens of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and the four volumes of "selected works of mao tsetung", and his notes have run up to 700,000 words. in addition, he has gone through a number of history, geography and literary writings.

he placed stricter demand on himself after studying chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory. during the spring festival early this year, he did not stay at home but came to the plant to work. "we must keep adding bricks to the edifice of socialism all our lives and never add soil to the breeding ground for capitalism," he explained.

chang chih-kuo often gives lectures on theory in and outside the plant. he grasps the theoretical study among the plant's workers and staff members as his foremost

task. study classes have been set up in all the 33 workshops in addition to a cadre class at the plant level. more than 400 activists in the study of theory have emerged. the study of revolutionary theory has sparked off greater enthusiasm among the workers. the plant's production has increased at an annual rate of 10 per cent since 1968.

peking's worker-cadres are picked upon recommendation by the masses and through examination and approval by the leadership. party organizations at various levels help the new cadres in many ways. two years ago, the peking municipal party committee started a study class specially for worker-cadres. with each cycle lasting three months, the class has given the new cadres a better opportunity to study marxism-leninism.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Textile Workers Bring Outmoded Equipment Up to Date

(NCNA-English Nanking, May 1, 1975)

a textile mill in east china has automated most of its outmoded equipment to achieve sharp rises in production.

workers and technicians of the no. 2 textile mill in changchou, a rising industrial city in kiangsu province, effected more than 140 technical innovations during the great proletarian cultural revolution. this raised daily cotton yarn output four times and labour efficiency five times as compared with pre-liberation days.

"in old china, we workers were slaves chained to machines; the socialist system has elevated us to the status of masters with power to control and transform machines," said huang yi-cheng, a veteran worker who entered the mill in 1946.

the innovations also made it possible to standardize most of the machines in this 56-year-old mill which were imported from japan, germany, britain, canada or the united states of america back in the 1920's or 1930's. varying in specifications and involving outdated and complicated processes, they militated against any significant rise in production efficiency.

"as masters of the mill, we workers have the duty to change these old machines to increase efficiency and create more wealth for the country," said 41-year-old huang yao-hsing, a mechanic of the opening room.

this was why, in a six-month effort, huang and his workmates introduced a pneumatic method for cotton distribution to cut by half both the working process and the required number of tenders. developed by a three-in-one group of workers, technicians and leading cadres, the new method reduced labour intensity, increased efficiency, improved quality and saved 200,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity a year.

the workers know from their own experience that technical innovations on old equipment serve the dual purpose of increasing production and saving state funds in accordance with the general line formulated by chairman mao of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism." to this end, a three-in-one group in the textile mill produced a new type of spindle with a separated inner tube which raised cotton yarn output each hour from about 35 kilogrammes per thousand spindles before the cultural revolution to over 42 kg. at present. this met the demand raised by spinners during the cultural revolution for replacement of old spindles which caused oscillation and yarn breakage by new ones that would both turn fast and guarantee the quality of the yarn.

"the communist party and the government have consistently encouraged us to go all out for technical innovation. we renovate and improve all equipment, old and new. as mechanics, we deal with the machines every day and know them inside out. so we have the last say on how to improve them," said 47-year-old mechanic huang yi-cheng.

in the weaving workshop, all the old looms were replaced by new home-made ones. huang yi-cheng and his workmates carried out further innovations and increased the capacity of the beams in the looms by 37 per cent while cutting the required number of drawers-in by one third. the looms were fitted with pulley disks to save electricity by 10 per cent.

chou wei-teh, chairman of the textile mill's revolutionary committee, said that owing to technical innovations in the past few years, a labour force of 160 has been released for other jobs. he pointed out that, as china is a socialist country, technical innovation never leads to unemployment. this is in sharp contrast with the situation in capitalist countries where large numbers of workers are fired in the midst of technical advances.

TRADITIONAL INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

Traditional Chinese Instruments Serve Socialism

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1975)

a recent china art troupe concert here demonstrated latest advances in improving traditional instrumental music to better serve socialism.

contemporary compositions on the successes in socialist revolution and construction, the new socialist mode of life and exploits of worker, peasant and soldier heroes were presented as well as classic and folk melodies.

"the triumphant return of the fishermen", performed on a dozen traditional musical intruments, was based on melodies from the chousnan islands. instruments included the shih mien lo gong chimes (ten small, pitched gongs suspended on a frame), three drums of varying sizes, the cheng (a plucked stringed instrument similar to the zither), the sheng (bamboo wind instrument), transverse bamboo flute and the erh hu (a chinese two-stringed fiddle). the gongs and drums underscored the jubilation elaborately depicted by the wind and string instruments of a people's commune fishing fleet returning after riding out a storm.

chairman mao teaches: "we should take over the rich legacy and the good traditions in literature and art that have been handed down from past ages in china and foreign countries, but the aim must still be to serve the masses of the people. nor do we refuse to utilize the literary and artistic forms of the past, but in our hands these old forms, remoulded and infused with new content, also become something revolutionary in the service of the people."

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, chinese composers and musicians criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist fallacies in advocating the wholesale taking over of the legacy and tradition and have created new works in line with chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art. revolutionary musicians have improved most of the 200 to 300 traditional instruments created by the multi-national labouring people of china, preserving their special characteristics while improving the range and volume and augmenting the scale. the purpose is to adapt these instruments to the need of presenting the struggle and life of the workers, peasants and soldiers in the socialist era and creating images of proletarian heroes.

this is illustrated by the improved sheng, one of china's earliest bamboo wind instruments, used as early as the shang and western chou dynasties (16th century b.c. to 8th century b.c.). but, in the period before liberation, only folk artists played it.

the innovator of the sheng, the northern shansi province musician and composer hu tien-chuan, born in a poor peasant family, began to eke out a living as a performer on this instrument at the age of eleven. after liberation he joined an art troupe of the chinese people's liberation army. he found it difficult to use the 13 to 14 tongue cluster of graduated bamboo pipes to set out the new socialist era and present-day life. he devised a 24-tongue solo sheng and a 22-tongue accompaniment sheng, with bigger volume, finer timbre and easier to modulate. he has introduced many techniques used in playing other instruments.

"red flowers of tachai bloom everywhere", a composition he wrote and performs, describes the magnificent morning scene of this nationally known mountain village in sonorous and vivacious melodies sings the praise of the phenomenal achievements of the poor and lower-middle peasants there in transforming nature and the tremendous inspiration they have brought to the whole nation.

hu tien-chuan said of such efforts by him and others: "chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art has given new life to such ancient musical instrument as the sheng."

the 29-year-old musician wang chang-yuan went on many occasions to work and live with the dockers before composing "battling the typhoon" for the cheng. she assimilates some techniques used in performing on western instruments to help delineate the heroic dockers in fighting a typhoon. she incorporates blithe melodies and vigorous rhythm to set the lively scene of cargo being handled on the dock, suddenly the storm blows up and then a bright, expansive, rhythmic melody conveys the dockers' joy in overcoming all difficulties. the composition is often relayed over loudspeakers of communes at the ports along the southeastern coast to encourage people when a typhoon is forecast.

wang chang-yuan said: "the key link in making the traditional instruments serve socialism well is to compose and perform works with revolutionary content, works that are readily accepted by the people and of use to them in their struggle."

a chinese classical composition for the pipa, "ambush on ten sides" describes the final battle

between liu pang, prince of han, and hsiang yu, conqueror of chu, in 202 b.c. liu pang arranged an ambush that defeated hsiang yu's troops. liu pang later became emperor kao tsu, the founder of the han dynasty (206 b.c.-a.d. 220). the whole has eight passages, describing the pitching of camps, deployment of troops, forming of ranks, setting the ambush, skirmish, the main battle, battle cries and pursuit.

in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, pipa player liu teh-hai has studied the historical significance of this war. liu pang represented the rising landlord class which advocated political reform and the unification of the country, while hsiang yu represented the moribund slave-owning class which stood for independent principalities, restoration and retrogression. changing his previous playing style of putting equal emphasis on the presentation of both sides, liu teh-hai now brings out the fighting will of liu pang's forces in livelier fashion, while remaining faithful to the style of the original. the introduction of a variety of new techniques of strumming the lute has greatly assisted in reliving the battle scenes with the galloping of hordes of war charges and the crossing of swords between the warring armies.

liu teh-hai often goes among the workers, peasants and soldiers to observe, experience and analyze different kinds of people and the vivid patterns of life and struggle while composing and performing new compositions. in "liuyang river", a pipa solo, he adapted a hunan province folk song to express the direct, warm love of the chinese working people for chairman mao.

"songfest of a hundred birds", a folk selection for the sona, an instrument with a brass mouth with the lively tone colour of a trumpet, presents the joyous mood of the peasants, interspersed with imitations of cuckoo-calls, the cooing of doves, the twittering of swallows and the songs of nightingales and other birds.

27-year-old sona player liu chan-kuan, has come to the fore under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art. liu chan-kuan was born in a north china village. many peasants in the area like to play the sona and there are frequent sona contests. liu chan-kuan began to play the sona at the age of eight. he has often gone to army units, factories and rural areas to play revolutionary songs for the workers, peasants and soldiers.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Algerian Delegation and New Algerian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1975)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping this morning met with all members of the algerian delegation led by tayebi mohamed belhadj, member of the algerian revolutionary council, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform and president of the national commission of the agrarian revolution, and new algerian ambassador to china mohamed messaoud kellou.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping had a cordial and friendly conversation with minister tayebi, ambassador kellou and other distinguished algerian guests.

counsellor of the algerian embassy here dekhili ahmed was present at the meeting and conversation.

present were also sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry; chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, chou chueh, acting director of the west asian and north african affairs department, of the foreign ministry; and leading members of departments concerned li pu-hsiao, li yung-kai, ma ling and chin feng-chu.

Algerian Ambassador to China Gives Reception for Visiting Algerian Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1975)

mohamed messaoud kellou, algerian ambassador to china, gave a reception here at noon today on the occasion of the visit to china of the algerian delegation led by tayebi mohamed belhadj, member of the algerian revolutionary council, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform and president of the national commission of the agrarian revolution.

among the guests were sha feng and hao chung-shih, chinese minister and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and chou chueh, acting director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

attending were all members of the algerian delegation led by minister tayebi and diplomatic officials of the algerian embassy in peking.

the banquet was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. ambassador kellou and minister sha feng proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and friendship between the two peoples.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Leading Member of Chinese Ministry of Public Health Meets and Fetes Argentine Guest

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1975)

chang chih-chiang, leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, met and feted here yesterday evening manuel lopez nocelo, chief of ceremony and audience of the secretariat of state for public health.

since his arrival in peking on april 27, mr. lopez has visited a hospital, and a factory, and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Vice President of Chinese Amity Association Meets and Fetes Belgium-China Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1975)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening met and feted a delegation of the belgium-china association led by serge pairoux, secretary general of the belgium-china association. they had a friendly conversation. attending the banquet were li lien-pi, chinese ambassador to belgium; and chung han-chiu, standing council member

of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the five-member delegation of the belgium-china association arrived in peking on april 28 for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. the delegation will leave here to visit other parts of china on may 3.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets British Press Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1975)

chiao kuan-hua, chinese minister of foreign affairs, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of the british press delegation led by vere harold esmond harmsworth, chairman of the associated newspapers limited.

present on the occasion were hsiao teh, deputy director of the information department, and chang yi-chun, deputy director of the west european affairs department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Feature: Splendid Achievements Through Self-Reliance--Chinese Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1975)

during the chinese journalists' stay in cambodia they were deeply impressed by the high revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle of the cambodian people. every victory of the cambodian patriotic people and army in fighting and productive construction shines with the radiant glow of self-reliance.

one march day, cambodian friends led us to a place near the mekong river, where a group in green uniform stood by the anti-aircraft guns and many women fighters, automatic rifles in hand, were guarding the jungle along the river. this place, eight kilometres from the enemy-entrenchment in kompong cham city, is a mine field and a gate in the waterway linking kompong cham and phnompenh. pointing to a line of logs floating on the

river, a local national united front leader explained that the logs were hung with mines. he then took us to see the weapons which constituted a fire system known as the "mass mine position". these included arms such as mines, "flying mines", bombs of various types made by modern and indigenous methods, illumination rafts made of banana tree trunks padded with soft cotton-like material, search lights and fluorescent lamps captured from the enemy and flare bombs made of shell cartridges. on the night of november 21, 1974, an armed enemy convoy attempted to sneak into kompong cham. but the moment the enemy entered the "mass mine position", torchlights appeared all over the river, flare bombs lighted up the sky and flaming illumination rafts floated on the river. the enemy convoy was caught in a blinding glare, with nowhere to hide. at the same time, the people's fighters, sheltered by the jungle, pulled the trip wire and a deafening blast resounded. "flying mines", shells and other explosives flew at the enemy convoy from all directions. from the river banks came repeated bursts of fire at the enemy troops. in a matter of moments, the enemy boats were sunk or damaged. by "mass mine positions" the patriotic army and people sunk, damaged or captured 14 enemy boats in october and november last year. the enemy convoys never dared to try again. the enemy troops entrenched in kompong cham were forced to rely on the airlift to keep them going. enemy troops sent aircraft to bomb the river blockade on 22 occasions but it won them nothing.

the weapons, modern and improvised, made by the masses showed their power in combat on the mekong river, a victory for the spirit of self-reliance displayed by the patriotic armed forces and people.

after visiting where the enemy vessels were attacked, we went on to a hamlet nearby. there a 20-year-old odd youth took us to a straw house and showed us a small arms dump. the young man, a mine-making specialist, explained the various kinds of arms and described their functions: -- "flying mines", an explosive device made of shells, "air mines", whose blast can kill enemy men when it explodes, and a host of other devices. many of these arms are used with indigenous methods along with modern weapons in engagements with the enemy in the mekong area. at the front in the lower-reaches of the mekong, a people's armed forces commander arranged a special demonstration of "flying mines" explosives.

all the living facts testify to the mighty force of people's war. when millions of people awaken and fight for a country's independence and national liberation, the boundless reserves of their wisdom and creative energy gush like a fountain spring. they have lofty ideals and are full of confidence. without waiting to get all things from the leadership, they developed their own potentials to counter difficulties and seized victory and

development through self-reliance. this is the heroic mettle of the patriotic cambodian armed forces and people.

under the leadership of the national united front at all levels, the experience of making their own arms was extensively introduced. small factories to meet war needs and to repair and manufacture arms were rapidly developed in the vast liberated areas. these factories made use of available conditions with indigenous and modern methods and gradually raised quality and skills.

in a small clearing we heard the buzz of machinery. in two thatched peasant huts, the ammunition factory of the east cambodian region had been set up. its equipment was a small electric generator, eight old small-sized lathes captured from the enemy and four hand-operated simple lathes. however, this small factory not only repaired all kinds of mortars and howitzers, but also made recoilless guns and rocket-launchers with seamless steel tubes. a local leader told us that when the factory was established in 1972 the labour force consisted of peasants and there was not a single skilled worker. nobody knew much about how to use the machines. "learn from each other was the only way out. those who knew a little taught those who knew nothing. finally, all became skilled." trial production began in 1973 and the following year weapons were being turned out. the factory has made or repaired more than 10,000 weapons or essential parts. pointing at the big guns refitted or being repaired, a front leader of the east region said with a smile, "who knew anything about such weapons in the past? but after we began to make revolution we found we could do anything." it is the revolutionary war that has brought to light the people's talents and the people have, by relying on their own efforts, conquered all sorts of practical difficulties, learned new skills and gained high confidence.

it is true that advance along the road of self-reliance is at a price, sometimes paid dearly with life and blood. when we visited a multiple-production factory in kampot province, we saw that the young factory leader accompanying us had lost all the fingers and the thumb of his right hand. it had happened when the bomb he was defusing exploded. but the blood he shed was not for nothing. he has become a weapon expert, skilled in running a busy factory which operates 20 hours a day. what he was most proud of was that his factory made powerful "flying-mines" from the enemy's "rotten bombs" -- as they called them -- and could keep a steady supply of repaired big guns, machine-guns and automatic rifles to the front. on a visit to an ordnance workshop of a people's armed forces' division, we were told that through lack of experience, two workers lost their lives while defusing

a "rotten bomb". at the cost of blood and lives, they got experience which in turn helped the people make greater contributions to the revolutionary war.

in late march, we visited a field hospital in the jungle within sound of the booming guns on the phnompenh front. the head of the hospital was mr. thiounn thioeunn, minister of public health of the royal government of national union of cambodia and an outstanding doctor held in high regard by the cambodian people. he and his comrades had staunchly braved the enemy bombings and had carried on their work under extremely difficult conditions. medicines and medical equipment were lacking. for gauze bandages, they used sterilised mosquito netting and towels; for surgical cotton, they used kapok; for adhesive plaster gumed-paper and for sutures they used disinfected fishing-net thread. they made medicines themselves; among the 70 kinds were glucose, analgesics, cough-drop, and cures for malaria and poisonous snake bite. while saving wounded soldiers, the hospital trained over 50 doctors for other hospitals. after showing us round the wards, mr. thiounn thioeunn went into the simple operation room to do an operation on a wounded soldier. with deep respect, we left the field hospital in which the spirit of self-reliance runs high and burns with an enduring flame.

developing the spirit of self-reliance, the cambodian people not only overcame all difficulties on the battle-field, but also promoted production in the rear areas and guaranteed the stability of the people's daily life.

in cambodia, the "water cloth" (a rectangle of cotton used as scarf and towel) is an everyday necessity. the water cloths used to be woven of cotton imported from abroad. in the liberated areas women were mobilized in every district and village to weave this kind of cloth. the people planted cotton and developed sericulture to supply "water cloth" material. water cloth is not the only product of their self-reliance. in the last two years, small plants mushroomed one after another which made use of available local raw materials. they made paper out of bamboo, sugar from cane and sugar palm milk, soap from coconuts and sandals from rubber produced by their own country. in northern cambodia, we visited a "fighting hamlet", where the people worked hard to increase grain output and also developed handicraft production in textiles, smithing, weaving, sugar refining and medicine-dispensing. a small pharmaceutical factory there turns out traditional medicines made from local herbs collected by the masses as well as several kinds of ampoules and distilled water.

as for industry, it is u.s. imperialism and "quartermaster general" lon nol who should be thanked. it is they who supplied our army with a great quantity of modern arms and our people in the rear with large amounts of

industrial raw material. through self-reliance the cambodian people created something new, that is, they manufactured a whole variety of industrial products for civilian and military use out of scrap iron recovered from war trophies on the battlefield.

we found in plants and in rural areas that all the blowers in the drying furnaces had been made out of big shells from u.s. bombs. even the main moving parts of machine tool equipment had been fashioned from the big shells of bombs. oil lamps made from u.s. howitzer shells are works of great skill and craft which are welcomed everywhere. the cambodian friends presented us with souvenirs of this kind. in cambodia, wherever wreckages of planes, tanks and armoured cars were to be found, the people collected scrap iron and sent them to plants and workshops to be turned into spades, hoes, knives, axes, pots, dishes and other useful articles. cooking pots made from the metal of the enemy's planes and tanks are among the most attractive items. a plant in eastern cambodia alone produces 1,500 to 1,800 pots monthly. besides meeting the need of the local people, the plant was able to supply part of the requirement at the front. when we first entered cambodian liberated areas, a cambodian friend said to us, "the people do not fear the enemy planes when they come over; they said it didn't matter, they had come to provide us with iron and steel. when the enemy planes flew over the rural areas the peasants would say, "run wild for a while; one day you'll become good cooking pots exclamation" these words show that the revolutionary people scorn and despise the imperialists and their modern weapons.

self-reliance means victory. self-reliance brings about meritorious deeds. the cambodian people advanced along the path of self-reliance. in the hard years of war, they became self-sufficient in rice in the liberated areas. this is an outstanding achievement. the construction of water conservancy projects and the tremendous efforts made to increase rice output made a particularly deep impression on us. here and there throughout the areas, we saw thousands of men and women enthusiastically at work on water conservancy sites. relying on collective efforts, the broad masses of peasants had thrown themselves into a campaign to grow rice in the dry season in order to grow an additional crop of rice. there has been a steady increase in rice production. during our tour, we saw with our own eyes many dams and dykes, big and small. dry-season rice was growing well and some was harvested. instead of waiting for farm machinery and chemical fertilizer, the people of the cambodian rural areas transformed nature by their tenacious labour, and reaped one bumper harvest after another. cadres of the districts and villages we visited forecast that 1975 would witness an even bigger bumper harvest.

the cambodian people are a people characterized by bravery, diligence, tenacity and heroism. they dare to fight and conquer the enemy, nature and all difficulties. self-reliance is a striking feature of their heroic character. having won earth-shaking victories in the years of war, they will certainly be crowned with more spectacular victories after the liberation of the whole country, in the struggle to build an independent, peaceful, neutral, sovereign, territorially integrated and non-aligned new cambodia.

CHINA AND GABON

Chinese Ambassador Presents Film to Gabonese President

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1975)

on behalf of the chinese government, chinese ambassador to gabon liu ying-hsien presented a colour documentary "warm welcome to the distinguished gabonese guests" to gabonese president el hadj omar bongo at the presidential office in libreville on april 28, according to a report from that city.

this film recorded the visit of president bango and his wife to china.

after accepting the film, the gabonese president had a friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador. both expressed the wish that the friendly relations between the two countries will be further developed.

CHINA AND IRAN

Friendly Match between Iranian and Chinese Army Basketball Teams in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1975)

the visiting men's basketball team of the armed forces of iran met the "august first" team of the chinese people's liberation army in a friendly match here this evening.

it drew 18,000 applauding and appreciative p.l.a. commanders and fighters and other spectators to the capital indoor stadium.

present were li ta, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, wei po-ting, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, chao cheng-hung, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, leading members of departments concerned han fu-tung, chou chueh and mou tso-yun, and djavad rajabzadeh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iranian embassy here, and his wife. they met colonel mohammad ali baghai najad, leader of the visiting iranian basketball delegation, and coaches and players of both teams.

in the wake of increasing sports exchanges between china and iran in the past few years and developing friendship between the sportsmen of the two countries, the match was played this evening in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the "august first" team played a fast-breaking game and tried hard to intercept iranian passes. the iranian players were more accurate and played a very spirited game. trailing 32:47 at half-time, the visitors were undeterred and scored most of points by accurate long shots in the second half period. the friendly match ended 85:73 in favour of the "august first" team.

CHINA AND ITALY

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Italian Scientists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1975)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences, met and had a friendly conversation here this evening with the italian scientists' delegation led by vittorio montezemolo, director general of the department for cultural, scientific and technical cooperation of the ministry for foreign affairs.

members of the delegation present on the occasion included alesandro faedo, president of the national research committee, and ezio clementel, president of the national committee for nuclear energy.

italian ambassador to china folco trabalza and officials of the italian embassy in peking were present.

present were wu yu-nsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, and leading members of departments concerned and scientists, including liu chung-yang,

sha ke, chien san-chiang, chi po, tien yeh, ku kung-hsu, shih ju-wei, chang chih-yi, hsiao teh, wu tsao-wen and chu yung-hsing.

in the name of kuo mo-jo, wu yu-hsun hosted a banquet in honour of the italian scientists' delegation after the meeting.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets and Fetes Shigeru Fujita and His Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met and feted shigeru fujita, president of the society of returnees from china (orthodox), and his wife kiyoko fujita. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were hajime fujita and keiko hirai, son and daughter of shigeru fujita; as well as sueo tokuchi and his wife, japanese friends in peking.

present were leading members of departments concerned, including wang yun-sheng, lu tsun-fu, tung chi-wu, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, yin tso-chen, ching pu-chun and wang yun.

Diet Members Delegation of Japanese Socialist Party for Japan-China Friendship Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1975)

a diet members delegation of the japanese socialist party for japan-china friendship arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

advisers to the delegation are hisao ishino and hosei yoshida and delegation leader is toshio kurihara.

the japanese guests were greeted at the airport by lin li-yun, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress; sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association; and shih huang, leading member of the foreign affairs group under the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa was present.

Japanese Journals Demand Inclusion of Anti-Hegemony Clause in Japan-China Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 30, 1975)

an editorial in the april issue of the progressive japanese monthly "kakumeisha" (the revolutionaries) stresses the necessity of including in the proposed japan-china treaty of peace and friendship the content of article seven of the japan-china joint statement which expresses opposition to hegemony.

the editorial says that a treaty without the anti-hegemony clause and retreating from the japan-china joint statement will not be commensurate with its name as a treaty of peace and friendship.

the editorial strosses: "it is necessary to grasp the point of anti-hegemonism, demand immediate conclusion of a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship, expose and smash the various intrigues of anti-china forces."

an article in the april 15 issue of the biweekly "present-day asia" says: "it is necessary to conclude as soon as possible a japan-china treaty of peace and friendsnip in accordance with the spirit and principles of the japan-china joint statement and get diet approval of the treaty."

the article notes that the inclusion of an anti-hegemony clause in the proposed japan-china treaty is opposed by the soviet union which is occupying japan's northern territories, sending warships and "fishing vessels" to the seas adjoining japan and threatening the japanese people. these soviet acts are true expressions of its pursuit of hegemony. the inclusion of an anti-hegemony clause in the proposed japan-china treaty will play a positive role in securing peace for japan and peace and stability in asia. "therefore, the japanese people demand that article seven of the japan-china joint statement be made a common obligation of the two countries and be written down in the japan-china treaty of peace and friendship to be handed down to our descendants."

an article carried recently in the "asian economic ten-day periodical" refuted the allegation that an anti-hegemony clause is something "out-of-the-way" for a treaty.

the article written by michio iwamura, deputy director general of the national headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), said: "most essential is that whether efforts should be made to develop the positive significance of the japan-china joint statement and to catch up with the new developments in the current world political situation."

Peking Banquet for Friendship Delegation of Chief Editors of Japanese Newspapers Associated with Kyodo News Agency

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1975)

chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a friendship delegation of chief editors of japanese newspapers associated with the kyodo news agency. delegation leader is hidekichi komatsu and deputy leader is yoshio sakane.

correspondents of the kyodo news agency stationed in peking were present.

attending the banquet were leading members of peking press organizations hsiao tse-yao, peng ti, tien chia-nung, wang po-ching and wang li-hsing.

director chu mu-chih and delegation leader hidekichi komatsu proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the people and journalists of china and japan.

the ten-member friendship delegation arrived in peking by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china.

NPC Standing Committee Member Meets Japanese Women's Delegation for Japan-China Friendship

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1975)

pasang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this afternoon met with a japanese women's delegation for japan-china friendship. leader of the delegation is kunie ushijima and secretary general is seiko miyairi.

pasang visited japan at the head of a chinese women's delegation in january this year. she was delighted that she and fu yu-fang and fang chiung, deputy leaders of the chinese women's delegation to japan, had a happy reunion with japanese friends in peking today. they talked cordially and the meeting proceeded in a pleasant atmosphere.

chang yu, leading member of the head office of the china international travel service, was present on the occasion.

China International Travel Service Head Office Fetes Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1975)

the head office of the china international travel service gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a japanese women's delegation for japan-china friendship led by kunie ushijima, with seiko miyairi as its secretary-general, and the second friendship delegation of workers of japanese national textile industry led by jinnosuke ashida, with kunio mori as deputy leader and haruo yamakawa as secretary-general.

attending the banquet were pasang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress; fu yu-fang, president of the peking municipal women's federation; chang yu, leading member of the head office of the china international travel service; and leading members of organizations concerned, including hsu kuang, fang chiung, tu kuang-ta and chu kun.

chang yu, kunie ushijima and jinnosuke ashida proposed toasts to the constant strengthening and development of the friendship between the women, workers and the people as a whole of china and japan.

the two delegations made up of more than 40 japanese friends arrived here by plane yesterday evening for a friendly visit to china on invitation.

CHINA AND KOREA

Peking Press Acclaims Korean Film "Yonpung-ho Lake"

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1975)

the korean widescreen feature film "yonpung-ho lake" has been acclaimed in a number of articles in the peking press.

the film now showing here describes how the korean working people, under the correct leadership of the great leader kim il sung, defy every difficulty to build an irrigation project at yonpung-ho lake so as to end water shortage and poverty on the yoldusamcholli plain. it is a fervent ode to the korean workers' party headed by president kim il sung and the heroic korean people.

an article by the writing group of poor and lower-middle peasants of peking's suburban tungsheng people's commune, carried in the "people's daily", notes that kang yong gun, hero of the film, typifies the indomitable courage and tenacity of the korean people. it is in the storm of class struggle that he matures and the irrigation project is brought to completion. this illustrates that, under the leadership of comrade kim il sung, the korean people will break through the obstruction of all reactionaries and march ahead victoriously along the socialist road. brave and industrious, the korean people have great wisdom. the revolutionary spirit of fearing no difficulties and daring to blaze a new trail displayed by kang yong gun and the masses of workers embody the great mettle of the korean working people who are building socialism self-reliantly as taught by president kim il sung.

the film shows that "the wise and correct leadership of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and of the korean workers' party, is the source of strength of the korean people and ensures their success, the article concludes.

the "kwangming daily" carries an article by the workers' writing group of the peking chemical industrial equipment plant under the title, "the picturesque beauty of yonpung-ho lake". the article says, the film successfully delineates the image of kang yong gun, the revolutionary hero, and provides us with an excellent, ever deepening presentation of his revolutionary spirit. kang yong gun has scathing hatred for the vicious old society and cherishes boundless love for the socialist new korea. his family is persecuted and broken up by a landlord simply because his mother tries to get a bowl of water during a drought. this shows him that

following the party to make revolution is the only way for the oppressed classes to win liberation. when u.s. imperialism launches its war of aggression against korea, he realizes it is impossible to build a splendid new korea without wiping out the aggressors. taking up a rifle, he joins the army to fight in defence of the fatherland. in the period of building socialism he forgets neither the past sufferings of his class nor the fact that the people in south korea are still living in an abyss of misery, and so dedicates his all to the socialist new korea. "the film's strong artistic impact inspires the audience," the article says.

an article by a sparetime group for literary and art criticism in the western district in the capital appears in the "peking daily". the article states: "victory in socialist revolution and construction inevitably gives rise to implacable hatred on the part of class enemies at home and abroad and frenzied counter-attacks from them." the film "yonpung-ho lake" portrays the great struggle of the korean people against the aggression of u.s. imperialism and in defence of the fatherland as well as their struggle against the desperate sabotage by hidden class enemies. it shows that, throughout the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction, a sharp, complicated and intense class struggle goes on and the class enemies will not cease their attempts at restoration for a single day. to defend the fruits of revolution and construction, the revolutionary people must maintain a high degree of class vigilance, strengthen and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and deal blows to and smash the class enemies trying to stage a comeback.

the article concludes: "the people of china and of korea are comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing each other's weal and woe. we rejoice at the great victories won by the korean people. following chairman mao's teachings, we will continue to enhance the great friendship between the people of china and of korea and will always unite with the fraternal korean people, fight by their side and be victorious together with them."

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Paper Comments on Soviet Naval Manoeuvres

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1975)

the recent world-wide soviet naval exercise showed that the repeated kremlin pledge about its intention to effect "detente" with the west is nothing but a sham, noted malaysian newspaper "sing ping yit pao" editorially yesterday, according to a report from kuala lumpur.

"to enlarge their influence, the superpowers, while paying lip service to peace and security, are actually busy in arms race and war preparations. under the cover of friendship and cooperation, what they are really seeking for is world hegemony", the editorial says.

"now as the two super-powers are intensifying their contention all over the world, the storm-clouds over the persian gulf and the indian ocean are getting darker and darker and people are increasingly concerned about it", the editorial adds.

small countries should heighten their vigilance in face of the super power struggle for sea hegemony, the editorial stresses.

Malayan Communist Party Central Committee Statement on Party's Founding Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1975)

the central committee of the communist party of malaya issued a statement on april 26 on the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party. the statement was broadcast by the "voice of malayan revolution" on april 29.

the statement says: "april 30 this year is the 45th anniversary of the founding of the malayan communist party and a brilliant festival of the revolutionary malayan people. while welcoming this festival, we extend high respects to all members of our party, all fighters of the malayan national liberation army, its various detachments and shock brigades and all members of various revolutionary mass organizations; to all revolutionary comrades who stand firm and unyielding in enemy jails; and to the glorious families of martyrs, families of revolutionaries and revolutionary people of all nationalities."

"in the past 45 years," the statement says, "the malayan communist party has all along held aloft the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and anti-feudalism and led the people of all nationalities to wage a most arduous struggle, dealing very heavy blows to imperialism and its puppets, shaking the colonial rule of british imperialism in our country to its very foundations and making immortal contributions to the cause of national liberation of malaya.

"the malayan communist party has for a long time stood together with the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung and other marxist-leninist fraternal parties, resolutely defended the revolutionary principles of marxism-leninism, sticked to the revolutionary stand, supported the just cause of the oppressed peoples and nations of various countries, and made positive contributions in the struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reactionaries."

the statement says: "in the 45 years of its history, the malayan communist party has twice led revolutionary armed struggle for over 30 years. the revolutionary armed struggle is continuing and developing."

"taking into consideration the specific conditions of our country and the experiences of our party learned through the victories in the war of resistance against japan, through the setbacks in time of peace and through the advance, retreat, and advance again since the anti-british war for national liberation, we hold that the victory of our country's revolution cannot be achieved through the path of so-called 'parliamentary democracy' or the path of armed uprisings in the cities. it can only be won through the path of surrounding the cities from the countryside and seizing political power through armed struggle. therefore, it is essential to stick to this correct path under any circumstances," the statement declares.

it calls on people of various nationalities to strengthen national unity on the basis of equality among nationalities, develop friendly relations with the chinese people and other peoples of the world and struggle for the liberation of the nation and people.

the statement says, the international situation at the present is characterized by great disorder under heaven, a disorder which is growing greater and greater. the capitalist world is facing the most serious economic crisis since the war, and all the basic contradictions in the world are sharpening. it adds, the struggle against colonialism and hegemonism of the world people, particularly the people of the third world countries, is surging constantly. the situation is developing in a direction more favourable to the people.

concluding the statement says that through there are still many difficulties on the path of advance and arduous struggles ahead, yet we are full of confidence in future victory. let us hold still higher the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and advance courageously along the path of surrounding the cities from the countryside and seizing political power through armed struggle.

CHINA AND NEPAL

President of Chinese Amity Association Fetes
Nepal-China Cultural Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1975)

chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening feted a nepal-china cultural association delegation led by m.h. jyoti, president of the association. they had a friendly conversation.

present at the banquet were lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, tsao chih, chinese ambassador to nepal, and leading members of departments concerned, including kuo tung-chun, meng hsien-ju and chia chi-chou.

nepalese ambassador to china kshatra bickram rana and mrs. rana were among the guests.

the delegation arrived here on april 28 for a visit at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Netherlands Ambassador to China Gives Reception to Mark Her Majesty Queen Juliana's Birthday

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1975)

netherlands ambassador to china j. vixseboxse and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon to mark the birthday of her majesty queen juliana of the netherlands.

among the guests were yeh fei, chinese minister of communications; ma wen-po, vice-foreign minister; ku ming, vice-minister of the state planning commission; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; yang keng, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine-building; shen tu, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china; wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data; yang shou-shan, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and wu chung-chao, curator of the palace museum.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan Meets with Romanian "Scinteia" Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1975)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and had a very cordial conversation here this afternoon with the delegation of the "scinteia" of romania led by alexandru ionescu, member of the central committee of the communist party of romania and editor-in-chief of the paper.

members of the delegation taking part in the meeting were victor vintu, florea ceausescu, viorel salagean and dumitru tinu.

present on the occasion were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and third secretary of the romanian embassy in peking constantin lupeanu, and peking-based correspondent of "scinteia" ilie tecuta.

present were leading members of the "people's daily" lu ying and chen chun, and liu chih-ping, member of the paper's leading body.

the chinese and romanian comrades had dinner together after the meeting.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Chinese Football Association Gives Reception in Honor of Singapore Football Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1975)

the football association of the people's republic of china gave a reception here this evening in honour of the visiting delegation of the singapore football association led by richard pates.

present were li ching-chuan, leading member of the all-china sports federation, chao hsi-wu, president of the host association, and leading members of other departments concerned hsu yin-sheng, wang cheng-shu and chen chih-cheng, as well as chinese football coaches and players.

chao hsi-wu and richard pates made speeches at the reception which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere. they pointed out that china and singapore had made a good start in sports exchanges the delegation's friendly visit to china would further enhance the friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries, they said.

the singapore guests arrived in peking yesterday after visiting kwangchow and changsha.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Volleyball Team Concludes Visit in Somalia

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Apr. 30, 1975)

china's tientsin men's volleyball team left here for togo today after an eleven-day friendly visit in somalia.

the team was seen off at the airport by mohamoud hassan nur, somali director general of the ministry of labour and sports, and leading members of the departments and organizations concerned as well as personages from sports circles here.

chinese ambassador to somalia chang shih-chieh was also present.

during its stay here, the tientsin volleyball team played three matches with the somali teams to the warm welcome of thousands of spectators.

among those watching the matches were brigadier general abdalla mohamed fadil, member of the somali supreme revolutionary council and first vice-commander of the somali national army; mohamed omar gess, member of s.r.c; aden mohamed ali, secretary of state for labour and sports; mohamed ali warsame, secretary of state for education; hassan abshir farah, mayor of mogadishu city and other high-ranking officials.

the chinese volleyball team exchanged experience and had joint practices with the somali teams. they learned from each other.

secretary of state aden mohamed ali received chinese team leader hsu kuang-li on april 22 and gave a reception in honour of the guest team yesterday evening.

the chinese ambassador gave a reception on the evening of april 22 for the chinese team.

during their stay here, the chinese players visited schools, factories and villages and were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Minister Fetes Chinese Goodwill Delegation

(NCNA-English Berne, Apr. 29, 1975)

willy ritschard, member of the swiss federal council and head of the department of transport, communications and power, gave a luncheon here today in honour of the chinese goodwill delegation led by feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shangnai municipal revolutionary committee.

chinese ambassador to switzerland chen chih-fang was present on invitation.

present also were ernesto thalmann, secretary general of the political department of the federal council, heinz hass, vice-president of swiss air lines, and other officials.

ritschard and feng kuo-chu proposed toasts to further development of the friendship between the swiss and chinese peoples.

ambassador chen chih-fang gave a reception this evening for the chinese goodwill delegation.

present were willy ritschard, ernesto thalmann, and werner guldimann, director of the federal civil air office.

divisional colonel kurt bolliger, commander of the anti-aircraft unit of the air force, and a representative of the chief of instruction also attended the reception.

present also was lois snow, wife of edgar snow, a friend of the chinese people.

government officials of the swiss federal council and swiss friends also attended the reception.

CHINA AND THAILAND

NPC Vice Chairman Meets Scientific Delegation from Thailand

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1975)

li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with the scientific delegation from thailand led by pradisth cheosakul, president of the science society of thailand, with sukhum sritanyaratana, secretary general of the society, as deputy head.

present on the occasion were wu yu-hsun, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china and vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences; yen chi-tzu, member of the secretariat of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china; and leading members of departments concerned liu chung-yang, cheng jui-sheng, teng shu-hui, wu tsao-wen and chen pen-ming.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Chinese Art Troupe Leaves Peking for Performance Tour of Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Venezuela

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1975)

a chinese art troupe with hao liang as its leader and ting hsueh-sung as its deputy leader left here by special plane today for a performance tour of trinidad and tobago, guyana and venezuela.

among the more than 100 people present at the airport to see the delegation off were chinese minister of culture yu hui-yung, vice-minister of foreign affairs wang hai-jung, chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of other departments concerned, personages from literary and art circles and artists in the chinese capital.

cecil s. pilgrim, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the co-operative republic of guyana in peking, was present.

CHINA AND UN

Soviet Argument on Exclusive Economic Zone Refuted

(NCNA-English Geneva, Apr. 29, 1975)

soviet argument advocating marine hegemonism on the question of exclusive economic zone was refuted by chinese representative on the second committee of the third u.n. sea law conference at its informal meeting yesterday.

it was learnt that after the second committee entered into discussion on substantial issues on the economic zone, representatives from a number of third world countries expressed their resolution to defend state sovereignty and national interests and oppose the arbitrariness of the superpowers to impose their marine hegemonic views on others. irritated by this, the soviet representative came out again yesterday with the argument on the so-called preferential rights in fishing and other fallacies in an attempt to take off the main content of the economic zone and deprive the coastal countries of their exclusive jurisdiction over the economic zone.

after denouncing the two superpowers for their long-term unscrupulous plunder of others' fishery resources, the chinese representative pointed out that the draft articles on the economic zone proposed by the soviet representative at the caracas conference last year mean an outright advocacy that a coastal state should permit foreign fishermen to fish in its economic zone. this is an refusal to recognize the exclusive right of a coastal state over its exclusive economic zone.

the chinese representative noted that the soviet draft was in essence designed to make the coastal states recognize the superpowers' "tradition" of unscrupulous plunder of the fishery resources in waters adjacent to other countries and their economic and military positions of strength. this draft, described as helping to achieve "full utilization", was in effect aimed at seizing the preferential rights in fishing to protect superpower plunder, monopoly and sea hegemony. if the superpowers' positions are taken as a rule, then "full utilization" of fishery for the developing coastal countries and the small and medium-sized countries would be utterly impossible.

the chinese representative continued that it was chiefly the superpowers which had extensively plundered and damaged fishery resources. any regulation concerning fishery administration and protection can be really effective only when it is based on the respect for the coastal state's sovereignty and jurisdiction. he supported the stand shared by many countries that a

coastal state should have the right to handle foreign fishing vessels in case of violations of its fishery law and regulations.

he also pointed out that it is necessary and entirely possible for the coastal states and their adjoining inland states as well as states with unfavourable geographical conditions to conclude, through negotiation, bilateral or regional agreements on the exploitation and sharing of fisnery resources and reach a just solution to the problem of fishing rights in exclusive economic zones on the basis of mutual understanding, mutual concession and mutual respect for sovereignty.

the albanian representative emphasized that the exclusive economic zone should never be considered as an international sea zone. on the contrary, he said, a coastal state should have the right to exercise exclusive national jurisdiction over its exclusive economic zone. scientific researches in the exclusive economic zone must be conducted in conformity with the coastal state's rules and with its permission.

he pointed out that certain countries, firstly the two superpowers, have taken advantage of scientific researches to establish their military presence off the coasts of sovereign countries and to collect strategic information to the detriment of the sovereignty of the coastal countries. he stressed that the way to such illicit activities of the two superpowers aimed at establishing their maritime hegemony must be barred.

the stern refutation by the chinese and albanian representatives left the soviet representative with no words to justify himself.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Party and State Leaders Greet Liberation of Saigon

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1975)

mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam, le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, truong chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the d.r.v.n. and pham van dong, premier of the d.r.v.n. government, to extend the warmest congratulations on the great victory of the complete destruction of the south viet nam puppet regime and the liberation of saigon. the message reads:

his excellency nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation,

his excellency huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam,

saigon

comrade ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam,

comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party,

comrade truong chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam,

comrade pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam,

hanoi

the south vietnamese armymen and civilians, after fighting long and valiantly, have thoroughly crushed the puppet regime in south viet nam and finally liberated saigon. this is a great victory for the people of viet nam and all indochina who have persisted in a protracted revolutionary armed struggle. the chinese people are greatly overjoyed and inspired by this glad tidings. on behalf of the communist party of china, the chinese government and the chinese people, we extend our warmest congratulations and highest salute to you, to the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, to the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and to the entire vietnamese people in the north and the south.

for the sake of the independence of their fatherland and the liberation of their nation, the heroic vietnamese people, holding high the brilliant banner of "firm resolve to fight and to win" of president ho chi minh and advancing wave upon wave, waged a tenacious and extremely arduous struggle for decades, successively defeated the "special warfare", the "local war" and the "vietnamized" war unleashed by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and won great victories one after another. in the new situation after the signing of the paris agreement, the vietnamese people resolutely fought back in self-defence against the crimes of violating the paris agreement, refusing to realize national concord and rabidly massacring the people, which were committed by the saigon puppet clique with the backing of the u.s. government, and now finally defeated the counter-revolutionary war with the revolutionary war and won the splendid victory of the complete liberation of south viet nam. your victory usners in a new era, the era of the liberation of viet nam, and has a great historical importance and international significance. your victory greatly inspires all the oppressed nations and peoples engaged in struggle and sets a brilliant example in the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the people of the whole world. the victory of the vietnamese people is another eloquent proof that any people, even the people of a small country, can surely defeat any outwardly strong enemy and win final victory for their just cause of defending their country's independence and freedom and winning national liberation so long as they dare to rise in struggle and take up arms in a just war to oppose an unjust war and fight persistently, fearing no difficulties, sacrifices or setbacks.

china and viet nam are closely-related neighbours like the lips and the teeth, and our two peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing hardships and difficulties. we chinese people have always regarded the vietnamese people's struggle as our own struggle and their victory as our own victory. in the protracted revolutionary struggle of the past, our two peoples have supported and encouraged each other. in the days to come, the chinese people will continue unswervingly to unite and fight together with the vietnamese people. we sincerely wish that the south vietnamese people will ceaselessly win new and greater victories in their continued struggle to carry through their national and democratic revolution. a new viet nam that is independent, free, unified and prosperous will certainly come into being.

mao tsetung
chairman of the central committee
of the communist party of china

chu teh
chairman of the standing committee
of the national people's congress
of the people's republic of china

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, april 30, 1975

Jen-min Jih-pao Warmly Greets Liberation of Saigon as Great Victory of World Significance

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1975)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial entitled "a great victory of world significance -- warmly congratulating the south vietnamese army and people on the liberation of saigon."

the editorial reads in full:

on april 30, 1975, the heroic south viet nam liberation armed forces, striking with the momentum of an avalanche and the force of a thunderbolt, liberated saigon at one

stroke in their victorious advance to punish the south viet nam puppet clique severely for its violation of the paris agreement. the saigon puppet regime collapsed instantly and is finished. the people greet liberation with hilarious joy. the liberation of saigon signifies the great historic victory won by the vietnamese people in their struggle for liberation and opens a new epoch in this struggle. this is a great event of world significance in the 70s of the 20th century. with boundless joy the chinese people extend their warmest congratulations and loftiest respect to the fraternal vietnamese people.

the vietnamese people is a heroic people, the vietnamese nation is a great nation. in order to achieve independence and liberation they carried on a protracted and indomitable struggle against imperialisms for the past dozens of years. particularly, in the past 10 years and more, the south vietnamese people, holding aloft president ho chi minh's glorious banner of "determination to fight and to win" and under the leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, have waged a heroic and tenacious struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and finally won a great victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation by bringing into full play dauntless heroism and unswerving revolutionary spirit, persisting in independence, sovereignty and self-reliance, and persevering in protracted people's war. the vietnamese people's victory is an impressive song of victory of people's war and a glorious example of the people of a small country resisting and defeating the aggression by a big imperialist power in the period after world war two. it has not only made a great contribution to the cause of solidarity against imperialism by the people of the third world and in the whole world, but also vigorously inspired and promoted the revolutionary struggle of all oppressed nations and oppressed people throughout the world. its illustrious merits will be recorded in the glorious history of the world's national liberation struggle. the new and rich experience of struggle it provides has great historical and international significance.

the south vietnamese people's victory is a great victory of perseverance in protracted armed struggle. u.s. imperialism had launched at different times the most brutal "special war", "local war" in south viet nam and carried out so-called "vietnamization of the war" etc. in an attempt to force the south vietnamese people to submit. in face of the ferocious enemy, president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people, called on the army and people of viet nam to "fight perseveringly, harder and without let-up", and "so long as a single aggressor remains on our soil, we must fight on to sweep him away". with the powerful backing of their compatriots in the north, the south vietnamese people who were

mobilized on the most extensive scale threw themselves into the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, fighting shoulder to shoulder and united as one. no matter how frantic the enemy may be and no matter how hard are the circumstances, the south vietnamese people are always full of confidence in victory. dauntless and indomitably stepping into the breach as others fall, they have fought persistently for more than ten years. this is rare in the history of the world's national liberation movement. through perseverance in protracted people's war and gradual accumulation of strength in this way, the south vietnamese people have grown from samll to big, from weak to strong, and won complete victory.

the great victory of the vietnamese people has proved once again that what is decisive for victory or defeat in war is the people and their support, and not sophisticated weapons. no up-to-date weapons can save imperialism and the reactionaries. in its war of aggression in viet nam, u.s. imperialism had spent hundreds of billions of dollars and used all kinds of sophisticated arms except nuclear arms, including laser-guided bombs, toxic chemicals, depression bombs. defying difficulty and sacrifice, the vietnamese people fighting for justice brought into full play the spirit of lofty revolutionary heroism and fired bullets of hatred from every corner of south viet nam, with every person becoming a fighter who swears to wipe out the enemy. everywhere became the grave-yards of the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys be it hilly areas, forests or plains, enemy-controlled cities or remote villages. the u.s. aggressors were swamped in the vast ocean of people's war and suffered a thorough defeat.

the south vietnamese people not only dare to struggle, they are also good at waging struggles. they have persistently used the revolutionary dual tactics against the counter-revolutionary dual tactics and thus remained invincible. basing themselves on armed struggle, they struck hard at the enemy on the battlefield and carrying out a principled struggle at the negotiation table. the paris agreement signed in 1973 is an important victory for the vietnamese people. but they know: the nature of imperialism and reactionaries will never change, and nor will they lay down their butcher's knives and at once become buddhists even if there is an agreement. therefore, holding fast to their arms and maintaining high vigilance, the vietnamese people have launched resolute and powerful counterattacks against the enemy's crimes of violating the paris agreement, refusing national concord and frantically massacring the people, and guided the struggle through to victory along its course of development.

the victory of the south vietnamese people is another proof that a just cause is invincible because it enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause has little support.

the vietnamese people's struggle has won the sympathy and support of all justice-upholding countries in the world, and enjoyed the encouragement and assistance of the people throughout the world including the american people. the people of the world rejoice at every victory won by the vietnamese people, but they show strong indignation and condemnation to every step of u.s. aggression in viet nam. the victory of the vietnamese people is a common victory of the indochinese peoples in their united struggle and a common victory of the people in the third world and the whole world as well.

at present, the world is undergoing a profound and sharp change. the historical trend in which countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution, is surging forward vigorously. the people of the world are awakening and growing in strength in the upheaval. the two superpowers are running into snags everywhere in the world in their policies of aggression and expansion. beset with difficulties at home and abroad, they are declining steadily under the tight siege of the world people. one superpower is trying its best to secure its position. the other superpower which carries the signboard of "socialism" is also in an awkward predicament, but it burns with ambition and engages in frantic expansion, fully revealing its ugly features of social-imperialism. the situation is becoming more and more favourable to the people of the world and unfavourable to the superpowers. the great victories of the indochinese peoples have brought about a new situation. indochina belongs to the indochinese peoples and not to the reactionaries, still less to the imperialists. nobody and no force can stop the victorious advance of the vietnamese people and the other peoples in indochina.

china and viet nam are neighbours as closely related as the lips and the teeth. the chinese and vietnamese peoples are brothers bound together in a common cause. in the protracted revolutionary struggles, the people of our two countries have always sympathized with, supported and encouraged each other and have forged profound militant friendship. our two peoples are "of the same family" and "both comrades and brothers". the struggle and victory of the vietnamese people are powerful support and tremendous encouragement to the chinese people. the friendship between us is long tested and unbreakable. in the future, we will, as always, firmly support the just struggle of the vietnamese people. we deeply believe that an independent, free, united and prosperous new viet nam will certainly come into being.

Teng Hsiao-ping, Keng Piao, Chiao Kuan-hua
Extend Warm Congratulations at RSVN and DRVN
Embassies in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and chiao kuan-hua, member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of foreign affairs, this morning called at the embassies of the republic of south viet nam and the democratic republic of viet nam here. they handed over to tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the r.s.v.n. embassy, and nguyen trong vinh, the d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, copies of the april 30 message of greetings jointly sent by chairman mao tsetung, chairman chu teh and premier chou en-lai to president nguyen huu tho of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation; president huynh tan phat of the provisional revolutionary government of the r.s.v.n.; president ton duc thang of the d.r.v.n.; first secretary le duan of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party; chairman truong chinh of the standing committee of the national assembly of the d.r.v.n. and premier pham van dong of the d.r.v.n. government. the message extended the warmest congratulations on the liberation of saigon.

on behalf of chairman mao, the communist party of china, the chinese government and people, comrade teng hsiao-ping expressed the warmest congratulations to the heroic people in south and north viet nam.

teng hsiao-ping, keng piao and chiao kuan-hua arrived at the two embassies amidst the explosion of fire-crackers. they enthusiastically hugged charge d'affaires a.i. tran binh, ambassador nguyen trong vinh and other embassy officials, and had very cordial conversations with them.

comrade teng hsiao-ping said that the great victory of the liberation of saigon by the south vietnamese armymen and civilians is the outcome of the endeavours made by the vietnamese people for nearly a century and their armed struggle over the last 30 years or so. this victory marks the attainment of the goal to which president ho chi minh had devoted his life. this victory is a major world event of momentous international significance. the chinese people, like the vietnamese people, are overjoyed at this.

charge d'affaires a.i. tran binh said: we express deep thanks to you for coming here to convey the

congratulations of chairman mao, the chinese communist party, the chinese government and people. he added: in order to realize president ho chi minh's testament, we have carried through the national-democratic revolution together with the people in north viet nam. in our protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism, we have all along received support from chairman mao, the chinese communist party, the chinese government and people. you stand by us when we are in need; you share our joy when we are victorious. the relations between viet nam and china fully embody the sentiments described by president ho chi minh in these words: "profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers".

ambassador nguyen trong vinh said: we are deeply moved that you have come here to hand over the congratulatory message of chairman mao tsetung, chairman chu teh and premier chou en-lai. in the course of our long struggle, whenever we score a victory or as at present when our nation has pulled off the extremely great, brilliant victory, we invariably enjoy enormous, fraternal and internationalist support and assistance from chairman mao tsetung, the chinese communist party, the chinese government and people. i hereby express heartfelt gratitude in the name of the viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the entire vietnamese people.

chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, and liang feng, deputy director of the ministry's asian affairs department, also went along to the two embassies to extend congratulations.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Badminton Team Leaves Peking for Tour of Federal Republic of Germany and Austria

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1975)

a chinese badminton team with sun tan as team leader left here by air yesterday for a friendly match tour of the federal republic of germany and austria at the invitation of the badminton associations of the federal republic of germany and austria.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Deputy Commander-in-Chief Mujahed Abou Shawareb and Other Distinguished Guests from Yemen Arab Republic

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1975)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, met in hospital here this afternoon with mujahed abou shawareb, member of the command council of the yemen arab republic and deputy commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

present on the occasion were abdo othman mohamed, member of the yemen arab republic delegation led by commander-in-chief shawareb and ambassador of the yemen arab republic to china, and lieutenant colonel mohamed al-anici, member of the delegation and deputy chief of the general staff of the armed forces.

present were chen hsi-lien, vice-premier of the state council; ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and cheng yuan-hsing, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

Leader of Yemen Arab Republic Delegation Gives Reciprocal Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 30, 1975)

mujahed abou shawareb, leader of the yemen arab republic delegation, member of the command council of the yemen arab republic and deputy commander-in-chief of the armed forces, gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

among the guests were chen hsi-lien, vice-premier of the state council; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; and leading members of departments concerned, including chang wei-min, chia ting, yang chen, chu chuan-hsien, cheng fei, chai ming-wu, chu pei-chang, cheng yuan-hsing, chu kai-yin and chao chun-cheng.

present were member of the delegation and ambassador of the yemen arab republic to china abdo othman mohamed

and his wife, other members of the delegation, embassy officials and other friends from the yemen arab republic now in peking.

diplomatic envoys of the people's democratic republic of yemen and other arab countries to china were present.

delegation leader shawareb made a speech at the banquet. reviewing with satisfaction his current visit to china, he said: we will convey to our people, to the president and members of the command council of our country, the overwhelming hospitality shown us by the chinese people and the chinese government. our current friendly visit gives expression to the long and profound friendship between our two countries and two peoples.

in his speech at the banquet, vice-premier chen hsi-lien said delegation leader shawareb's current visit has made positive contributions to enhancing the friendship between the two peoples and friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

we always held that the just struggles of the people of various countries are mutual-supporting, the vice-premier said. at present, in face of hegemonism and the policies of aggression and expansion pursued by the superpowers, we and the people of yemen, the people of the other countries of the third world and the rest of the world share the common interest and weal and woe. we are determined to constantly develop the friendship and cooperation between our two countries, and unite still more closely in our common struggle against imperialism and hegemonism.

in conclusion, he asked the delegation leader and the other distinguished guests on the delegation to convey the friendly feelings and cordial regards of the chinese people for the people of yemen.

the banquet was permeated with a warm, friendly atmosphere.

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STUDY OF THEORY BY WORKERS

Seriously Study Chairman Mao's Important Directive on the Question of Theory and Fight with Unflagging Efforts for Further Consolidating the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 1, 1975)

(NCNA Peking, April 30, 1975) Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's important directive concerning the question of theory, the broad masses of staff members and workers in the whole country are seriously studying the Marxist theory concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat. This study movement has greatly aroused the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses of staff members and workers and given impetus to the vigorous development of all kinds of work. On the eve of "May 1" International Labor Day, the NCNA reporters interviewed the workers and new worker-cadres at the Tientsin Railway Station, the Tach'ing Oilfield, the Shanghai Machine-Tool Plant, the "Mao Tsetung" Locomotive Unit of the Peking Railway Bureau and the No. 1 Steel Refining Plant of the Penchi Iron and Steel Company. In conjunction with reality, they talked at length about the great realistic and far-reaching historical significance of Chairman Mao's directive and their insights from study. They said: The Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat is the guiding light for doing a good job in socialist revolution and socialist construction. We must assiduously study it, seriously learn to understand it by means of combining theory with practice and fight with unflagging efforts for further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Use Marxism To Occupy the Realm of the Superstructure And Insist on Exercising All-Round Dictatorship Over the Bourgeoisie

Hsüeh Ch'ing-ch'uan, a veteran worker and backbone theorist at Gate No. 6 of the Tientsin Railway Station said: Our great leader Chairman Mao has recently taught us, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of

clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." This important directive of Chairman Mao is of great realistic and far-reaching historical significance toward further understanding and implementing the Party's basic line, developing the movement in a popular, deep-going and sustained way and doing a good job in the struggle to oppose and prevent revisionism and guard against capitalist restoration. It is a guiding light for us to persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

A great number of historical facts tell us that reactionaries on the verge of destruction invariably use the ideology of the decadent exploiting classes on the decline to corrupt the working people and the proletariat. In order to seize and consolidate political power, we of the proletariat must overcome the resistance of the bourgeoisie and exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the suprestructure including all spheres of culture. Since the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we have grasped and repeatedly criticized Lin Piao's reactionary program for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and criticized one by one Lin Piao's crimes in peddling the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. We workers have for the first time mounted the rostrum for the study of history, studied, compiled and taught the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and of class struggle as a whole, and summed up historical experiences with the Marxist viewpoint to serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

This year, in the wave of enthusiasm for studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we have again compiled lecture materials such as "Preliminary Insights Obtained from the Study of the Theory of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat," "Preliminary Insights Obtained from the Study of Expositions by Marx, Engels and Lenin on the Dictatorship of the Proletariat" and "Study the Theory of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat and Carry the Continued Revolution Under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat Through to the End" for delivery to the broad masses of staff members and workers, thus giving impetus to the in-depth development of the study of theory in the whole station. In the course of study and criticism, we have conducted investigation and research on the history and present state of class struggle and the two-line struggle at the station, on the manifestation of the concept of bourgeois right and on the reflection of struggle in the ideological sphere, and deepened our understanding of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"To strike iron, one must first be strong." In order to realize the great goal of communism, the proletariat and the broad masses of working people must study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, grasp the sharp weapon of Marxism, transform their subjective world in the course of transforming the objective world, make the most radical rupture with the traditional concepts and embrace the communist world outlook. In order to restore their lost "paradise," the overthrown bourgeoisie invariably make use of the traditional concepts and force of habit remaining in people's minds to spread bourgeois ideas and the decadent style of life and sabotage the socialist system of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, study the theory of

the dictatorship of the proletariat, lay a firm hold on the transformation of our world outlook, constantly wipe out the soil breeding capitalism and implement the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the basic level units.

Forever Preserve the Natural Colors of the Working Class and Persevere in Continued Revolution Under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

Ch'ü Ch'ing-hua, a new worker-cadre at the Tach'ing Oilfield and deputy secretary to the Party committee of the Well Drilling Command said: I was promoted to leadership post in 1973. Recently, through studying Chairman Mao's important directive concerning the question of theory, I have come to realize that in order to preserve the natural colors of the working class and persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we new worker-cadres must seriously study and have a good grasp of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Socialist society is a period of the struggle between capitalism on the decline and communism on the ascent. In this period, there are still classes and class struggle, and there is the soil for breeding capitalism and the bourgeoisie. Under this condition, an important question set before us new worker-cadres is the need to guard against and resist corruption by bourgeois ideas at all times, criticize the idea of bourgeois right, maintain and carry forward the fine Party tradition of braving arduous struggles, transform the world outlook with unflagging efforts and carry through to the end the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the bourgeoisie are accustomed to use sugar-coated bullets and philistine organized applause and flattery to corrupt our cadres. If we lower our guard, we would be deceived, and may even undergo peaceful evolution and degenerate into revisionists. However, "if the bamboo fence is tightly fixed, the wild dogs cannot sneak in." As long as we constantly maintain a high degree of vigilance against the stealthy attacks of the bourgeois ideological practice and impose strict demands on ourselves, we can take every precaution at the beginning. After I have shouldered leadership work, some people have flattered me. Whenever I encounter this, I solemnly say to that person: My ability to do some work is the result of the education from the Party and the support of the masses. Departed from the Party and the masses, I can do nothing.

The standing of us new worker-cadres has changed. We cannot look upon this change as "ranking" higher than the workers, but can only regard it as a heavier burden for ourselves. We are not the foremen of the capitalist factories in the old society or the officials of the Kuomintang. We are cadres of the Communist Party and the servants of the people. This requires us to be willing to work like the "old oxen" for the revolution, like the "ironman" Wang Chin-hsi. The cadres at our well-drilling command insist on visiting the various departments of the state organs, and the various well drilling teams to constantly solicit opinions from the masses of workers and cadres at the basic level units and take the initiative to

accept the supervision of the masses. In this way, it is possible not only to opportunely rectify the shortcomings and errors but also to establish closer ties between the leadership and the masses and between the state organs and the basic level units. We also pay attention to insisting on participation in collective productive labor. I feel that when the cadres bear more mud and oil stains, they can constantly think of the revolution and the masses and constantly draw a clear line of demarcation between their own thinking and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius advocating that "those who labor with their minds govern others; those who labor with their strength are governed by others." This helps avoid bureaucracy and prevent revisionism.

One evening, the well-drilling team No. 1202 was sinking a well in the rain. Suddenly, a cable was cut by thunder and lightning and production came to a standstill. After hearing the news, I immediately rushed to the spot. The spirit of the workers in fighting tenaciously against the wind and rain encouraged me and the others to work together. In order to change the cable in time, we waded through the muddy water to another well-drilling team to bring back a cable. After the new cable was properly installed, I inspected the drilling platform, the break, the pump room and the mire and did not leave until normal production was completely restored.

After studying Chairman Mao's directive on the question of theory, I also feel that we new worker-cadres must persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We should consciously take the lead in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and be bold in supporting the correct opinions among the masses and leading the masses to wage struggle against the erroneous line and the various erroneous ideological tendencies. We must at all times maintain the thriving revolutionary spirit and fight with unflagging efforts for further consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Enthusiastically Support the Socialist New Things and Vigorously Run Properly the "July 21" Workers' Universities

Chiang Chin-lung, graduate of the first commencement of the "July 21" Workers' University of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant said: Recently, as the workers at our plant study Chairman Mao's important directive concerning the question of theory and part of the works by Marx, Engels and Lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat and review and sum up the process of the founding of the "July 1" Workers' University by our plant, they have profoundly realized that the brilliant directive issued by Chairman Mao on July 21, 1968--"It is essential to shorten the length of schooling, revolutionarize education, put proletarian politics in command and take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers. Students should be selected from among workers and peasants with pactical experience and they should return to production after a few years' study"--is the combat program of the proletarian revolution in education and is of tremendous significance toward opposing and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Two months after the issuance of Chairman Mao's directive, the "July 21" Workers' University of our plant was established. This is a modern university run, attended and managed by the workers for training people needed by the working class. Over the past six years and more, this new university has turned out two commencements 149 graduates from the workers' university. They have returned to the practice of production, become ordinary workers and fought on the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements. Most of our classmates have returned to their former workshops, shifts and teams. They work as they make out technical designs. At the same time, they criticize the bourgeoisie, take practical action, make a radical rupture with the old traditional concepts of the exploiting classes of hundreds and thousands of years standing, such as "the student having completed his learning should apply himself to be an officer," "getting learned in order to become an official" and "those who labor with their minds govern others; those who labor with their strength are governed by others," and fight with unflagging efforts for restricting the bourgeois right, reducing the three major differences and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Science and culture are created by us working people, but in the old society, the reactionary ruling classes deprived the working people of the right of receiving education, thus making the working people the victims of exploitation and oppression and suffer endlessly from having no cultural knowledge. After liberation, the working people have shaken off the feudal yoke. But because Liu Shao-ch'i pushed the revisionist line in education and the bourgeois intellectuals ruled the schools before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the students trained were divorced from the masses, labor and reality. The facts teach us that the working class must exercise a firm grip on immeasurable powers in education, so that the scientific and technical knowledge can truly become the weapon for the working people to carry out the socialist revolution and socialist construction. In founding the "July 21" Workers' University, we aim at allowing more workers to study the theory of revolution and master science and culture. This is a broad road to turn the working people into intellectuals and the intellectuals into laborers and is an effective measure for training an immense army of intellectuals of the working class and constantly winning new victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. There are nearly 6,000 staff members and workers in our plant and they all show great concern and enthusiastic support for the socialist new thing of running a "July 21" Workers' University by the plant. The masses of workers energetically select and send outstanding workers and worker technicians to serve as leaders and teachers who strive to run the school well.

I was sent to the plant as a worker upon graduation from junior middle school at the beginning of 1956. Before liberation, nobody among the ancestors of my family had gone to school. When the workers at the workshop recommended and selected me for the "July 21" Workers' University run by the plant, my whole family was very excited. After I returned to the workshop upon graduation, I still fight, study, grasp revolution and promote production together with the masses of workers. I do whatever is required by production. I had successfully built a semi-automatic boring-milling machine

together with several other workers within three months. Its production efficiency was four times higher than the former one, and the intensity of labor of the workers was thus reduced. Later, I went to work in the technical reform unit in the plant, but I still insisted on constantly participating in labor without alienating myself from the masses of the workers and preserving the natural colors of the working class. I also paid attention to uniting and working together with other technicians, I relied on the masses of workers, upheld the correct orientation, constantly struggled against the bourgeois idea of fame and gain, upheld the orientation of serving proletarian politics and strived to render more contributions to the revolution.

At present, although I have terminated my study at the "July 21" Workers' University, I must continue to take the "July 21" road charted by Chairman Mao, constantly transform my own world outlook, raise my consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and be a revolutionary fighter for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Assiduously Study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, Strive To Remold the World Outlook and Be a Conscious Revolutionary Fighter

Ch'en Fu-han, chief driver of the "Mao Tsetung" Locomotive Unit of the Fengt'ai Engine Section of the Peking Railway Branch Bureau said: The working class is charged with the great task of building socialism. In order to accomplish this task, the working class must seriously transform its world outlook in the course of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. In the historical period of socialism, in a vain attempt to restore their lost "paradise," the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes invariably make use of the traditional concepts and force of habit remaining in people's heads to spread the bourgeois ideas and decadent style of life for corrupting people's soul and sabotage the socialist system of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Whether or not we can distinguish, resist and insist on struggling against the attacks from the landlord and bourgeois classes and corruption by and stealthy attacks from the bourgeois ideas is determined by whether the proletarian world outlook or bourgeois world outlook plays the leading role in our minds.

I am a train driver from a poor-peasant family. In the past I always thought that since my background was good and I was brought up under the red flag, my world outlook should not be any problem. Therefore, I was unable to constantly and consciously wage resolute struggle against the non-proletarian ideas in my mind. For example, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao used "material incentives" to tempt the workers, widen the difference in grades between the workers and disrupt the unity of the working class in a vain attempt to attain their criminal aim of restoring capitalism. At that time, because I was haunted by the concept of private ownership in my mind, and I had no clear understanding of the bourgeois right existing in the "distribution to each according to his work," I could not effectively resist and wage struggle against the fallacy of "material incentives." This time, after I have studied Chairman Mao's important instruction on the

question of theory and the relevant chapters and sections in "Critique of the Gotha Program" by Marx, I am greatly shocked ideologically. I have criticized the revisionist "material incentives" advocated by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and consciously attacked the old traditional concepts.

In conjunction with this fact, I have reviewed Chairman Mao's teaching that "in the building of a socialist society, everybody needs remolding" and have more profoundly realized that only through striving to remold my own world outlook can I consciously persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, profoundly understand the line and general and specific policies of the Party and unswervingly struggle for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. "Everybody needs remolding," and the working class is certainly no exception. The fact that the working class is most far-sighted, just and selfless and richest in revolutionary thoroughness is beyond a doubt. However, the working class is constantly reinforced by the peasants, students and the other strata. They would inevitably bring a large amount of non-proletarian ideas and styles into the ranks of the working class. If we do not strive to remold our world outlook, a section of the working class may degenerate because of corruption by bourgeois ideas.

In order to properly carry out the transformation of my world outlook, I have come to deeply realize through practice that it is most important to seriously read books and study and have a good grasp of Marxism. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought is a powerful ideological weapon for criticizing revisionism, the bourgeoisie and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and shattering the old traditional concepts. From now on, I will, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "we should read some more Marxist-Leninist works," seriously read books and study, strive to remold my own world outlook, be a conscious revolutionary fighter of the proletariat, make the most radical rupture with the traditional relations of ownership and the traditional concepts, inherit and carry forward the Party's revolutionary tradition and fight all my life for the interests of the whole China and the majority of people throughout the world!

Grasp the Study of Theory, Promote Iron and Steel Production, and Contribute Greater Material Strength for Consolidating the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

Chang Hsi-hsiang, an old worker of the No. 1 Iron Smelting Plant of the Pench'i Iron and Steel Company and an advanced producer of Pench'i municipality said: After the publication of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, our plant has whipped up a wave of enthusiasm for grasping the study of theory and promoting iron and steel production. In conjunction with study, we have reviewed and summed up the experiences of our plant in grasping revolution and promoting production since the great proletarian cultural revolution and have further come to realize that only through grasping revolution can we properly carry out production.

In the great cultural revolution and the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work, the staff members and workers in our plant assiduously studied works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, thoroughly

criticized such revisionist trash as "material incentives" and "bonus in command" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, constantly raised our awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, whipped up tremendous enthusiasm for socialism and overfulfilled state plans for eight years in succession. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius last year, we again thoroughly criticized Lin Piao's crimes in following Confucius in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and vainly attempting to restore capitalism, thus arousing the strong revolutionary righteous indignation of the broad masses of staff members and workers. All people said: As Lin Piao wanted to restore capitalism, we must vigorously practice socialism. The whole plant fulfilled the production plan of that year 47 days ahead of schedule and the iron output almost doubled that of 1965 before the great cultural revolution.

Practice shows that the constant deepening of the revolution will surely give impetus to the vigorous development of production. The excellent situation in production has also further aroused the revolutionary fighting spirit of the broad masses of staff members and workers. This year, through studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and works by Marx, Engels and Lenin concerning the dictatorship of the proltariat, we have even more clearly understood the great significance of developing the socialist economy on consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. We of the working class can never forget our own historical mission. We must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, gradually wipe out the three major differences, and persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and at the same time strive to build socialism, develop the socialist economy and provide great material strength for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Spurred by the wave of enthusiasm for studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the broad masses of staff members and workers in our plant show greater and greater vigor in the building of socialism. Everybody is determined to use the practical action of refining more and better steel to render efforts toward strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Our No. 1 blast furnace is an old furnace. The equipment is rather old and the conditions for production are poor. In order to render more contributions to the state, the comrades of the whole furnace shop study theory before and after duty and work vigorously while on duty. The three shifts are knitted into a force of vigor. They snatch the difficulties, leave conveniences to the others and adopt a thousand and one ways to improve production conditions in the blast furnace. The old furnace has been rejuvenated and since this year, we have overfulfilled the production plans every month. In the whole plant, there has emerged an excellent scene of vigor and vitality and united struggle. The leading cadres at all levels go deep into the forefront of production one after the other, and study and work together with the workers, thus enabling "the workers to see their leaders in each of the three shifts." Led by the leading cadres, the broad masses of staff members and workers vigorously practice socialism, and this year, the state plan for the output of pig iron in the first quarter has been fulfilled eight days ahead of schedule, and

the utilization coefficient of the blast furnace, the rate of coke for iron smelting and the quality of pig iron have maintained the advanced level of the whole country. The average daily output of pig iron for the month of April also shows an increase over that in the first quarter.

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BOURGEOIS RIGHT

To Restrict the Bourgeois Right Is the Historical Task of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

the central study group of the Party committee of a certain unit of the Air Force

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 8, 1975)

Our great leader Chairman Mao has recently taught us, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." This important directive of Chairman Mao's has greatly startled our thinking. In the past, we did not know that the eight-grade wage system, distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money which are in practice at present are not much different from those in the old society. We did not know that because of the existence of the bourgeois right, it would be quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist system if they come to power. It also did not occur to us that there is also the condition for engendering capitalism and the bourgeoisie among a section of the workers and Party members. We should now give a serious thought to the matter

When discussing the socialist system, Chairman Mao said, "In a word, China is a socialist country. Before liberation she was much the same as capitalism. Even now she practices an eight-grade wage system, distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money, which are scarcely different from those in the old society. What is different is that the system of ownership has changed."

Our country has already basically accomplished the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of the means of production and set up the system of public ownership of the means of production, that is, the socialist system of ownership by the whole people and collective ownership by the masses of workers. After the replacement of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie by the dictatorship of the proletariat, a basic change has occurred in the social status of the proletariat and the masses of the working people. However, we also should note that socialist society has just emerged from capitalist society and is in every respect, economically, morally and intellectually, still stamped with the birth marks of the old society from whose womb it emerges and there is inevitably the bourgeois right. In our country, the bourgeois right has not yet been wiped out completely in the aspect of ownership of the means of production, is still very serious in the aspect of the interrelations of the people, and still occupies a dominant position in the aspect of distribution. Therefore, in our socialist society, there are still the soil and conditions for engendering capitalism and the bourgeoisie. In the past, we only paid attention to comparing it with the

old society and felt that the socialist system was outstanding beyond comparison, but did not pay much attention to the reaction of the interrelation of people and the form of distribution on the system of ownership, and the reaction of the superstructure on the economic base. This shows that we have not yet thoroughly understood the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Socialist society is not something invariable, and there are two possibilities in its development, one being forward development or progress toward communism, and the other retrogression, or capitalist restoration. These two possibilities exist at the same time. Which possibility is actually translated into reality depends on which line is implemented. Whether the bourgeois right is restricted or consolidated, extended and strengthened is an important aspect of the two-line struggle within the Party and an important question bearing on the orientation of the development of the socialist society. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the socialist revolution carried out by the whole Party and people of the whole country in the economic sphere under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the series of socialist revolutions carried out in the various spheres of the superstructure are all for exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, restricting the bourgeois right, gradually reducing the three great differences and also for creating conditions to insure the development of Chinese society toward communism.

Contrary to this, starting from their bourgeois reactionary stand, the ringleaders of the opportunist line within the Party, ranging from Kao Kang, P'eng Te-huai and Liu Shao-ch'i to Lin Piao, invariably tried their utmost to oppose the socialist revolution, the building of socialism and the great proletarian cultural revolution, and they were hostile to the revolutionary measures for restricting the bourgeois right and to the socialist new things. Their criminal aim was to make a vain attempt to restore capitalism and topple the dictatorship of the proletariat through consolidating, extending and strengthening the bourgeois right.

Our socialist society is built upon the foundation of the old society. We have not yet thoroughly swept clean the old base and should people like Lin Piao come to power, it would be very easy for them to restore the old system. The existence of the bourgeois right is not only an important condition used by the overthrown exploiting classes to frantically attack the proletariat but also an important economic base for engendering new bourgeois elements. As Lenin said, in order to "create conditions which make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again," it is necessary to restrict the bourgeois right. This is an important historical task of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the past we thought that the system of ownership of the means of production played the decisive role in the relations of production, and the system of ownership determined the interrelations of people and the form of distribution, and that since the system of ownership had now changed, there would be no great problem in the relations of production. Through study and discussion, everybody realizes that while the system of ownership of the means of production has of course a decisive role to play in the relations of

production, the other two aspects of the relations of production--interrelations of people and form of distribution--also react upon the system of ownership and they may even play the decisive role under given conditions. If the bourgeois right existing in these two aspects is not restricted, it will pound against and even disintegrate the socialist system of public ownership.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique have precisely changed the socialist system of ownership through expanding the bourgeois right in the aspects of distribution and interrelations of people. After usurping leadership in the Party and state in the Soviet Union, they have vigorously promoted "profits in command" and "material incentives" and fostered a handful of privileged strata. This handful of people have monopolized the means of production and at the same time monopolized immeasurable powers in the distribution of consumer goods and other products. They carry out distribution according to the size of capital and power and wantonly exploit and plunder the fruits of labor of the broad masses of workers and peasants. In this way, the socialist system of ownership by the whole people has become the capitalist system of ownership under state monpoly. Lin Piao anti-Party clique also dreamed of taking the old road of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. In the Soviet Uion, there has occurred the historical experience with "satellites sent up to the skies but the red flag falling to the ground." At no time can we forget it.

The existence of the bourgeois right has played the serious role of corrupting the working class, the Communist Party members and the personnel of state organs. The idea of "doing the amount of work in accordance with the amount of money received" based on "work according to pay," the idea of thinking about remuneration according to grades and pursuing material enjoyment, and the idea of slighting the countryside and physical labor are all incompatible with communist thinking. If the bourgeois right is not restricted and the communist idea is not used to educate the workers, peasants, personnel of state organs and Communist Party members, the idea of bourgeois right will catch us napping and corrupt the people's soul. At that time, the capitalist ideas of amassing a fortune and struggling for fame and gain will run wild, the phenomena of turning public property into private property, speculation and manipulation, corruption and degeneration, larceny and bribery will run wild and capitalism and the bourgeoisie will develop at a faster rate.

In conjunction with our own thinking, our central study group has discussed the question of how to correctly deal with and restrict the bourgeois right. Everybody has come to realize that the process extending from the restriction to the gradual elimination of the bourgeois right is a historical process of creating conditions for gradual development toward communism. In this process, we must implement the two "most radical ruptures" clearly pointed out by Marx and Engels in the "Communist Manifesto." On the one hand, we must resolutely implement the series of revolutionary measures adopted by the Party and the state for gradually reducing the three major differences and restricting the bourgeois right. On the other hand, we must strive to remold the subjective world in the course of transforming the objective world, shatter the idea of bourgeois right and develop the communist spirit.

In order to shatter the idea of bourgeois right and carry forward the communist spirit, we must first seriously study the theory of revolution and have a good grasp of Marxism. Only through seriously studying the expositions by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat can we understand why there is still the bourgeois right in the socialist society and understand the great significance of restricting the bourgeois right to opposing and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. There is an allegation that the total abolition of the bourgeois right is a matter for the future and that it is nothing serious to have some idea of bourgeois right in our minds. In the course of study and discussion, everybody has criticized this allegation. They all deem that as communists, they must use the communist theory of revolution to guide all their thinking and life. How can they allow the idea of the bourgeois right which is antagonistic to this theory to remain in their minds? The numerous facts of class struggle and the two-line struggle show that if we allow the idea of bourgeois right to remain in our minds, then when a revisionist ideological trend emerges, we may be deceived and may even join in their evil doings. It is not a small matter but a great danger to have some idea of bourgeois right in the mind. Chairman Mao has recently once again called upon us to "read some more Marxist-Leninist works." This is the great concern and earnest expectations shown by Chairman Mao to us. We must further overcome empiricism, arduously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, strive to clarify the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat through combining theory with practice, and live up to Chairman Mao's expectations for us.

In order to shatter the idea of bourgeois right and carry forward the communist spirit, it is necessary to embrace the idea of behaving as the "public servants of society" and the servants of the people. The "public servants of society" is a glorious appelation given by Marx and Engels in praise of all the government officials of the Paris Commune and has reflected the profound communist ideology. The idea of behaving as "public servants of society" is also the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people as the servants of the people. For the past few decades, Chairman Mao has all along used this idea to educate the Party members, cadres and people of the whole country and this idea has become the glorious tradition of our Party and our army. Looking back over our personal experiences in the years of the revolutionary war, we all said with deep understanding: In the past we followed Chairman Mao in fighting north and south, in attacking Japanese imperialism, the Kuomintang reactionaries and US imperialism, and people scarcely thought of attaining high ranks and acquiring great wealth, or of treatment and enjoyment. At that time what we bore at heart was to overthrow the "three big mountains" weighing down the people and liberate the whole China. At that time, there was also very little difference in material treatment between the cadres and the fighters and everybody looked upon hardship as an honor and placed emphasis on the revolution. They treated one another on an equal footing and were united in fighting against the enemies. At present, why can't some of our comrades treat people on an equal footing and discard their haughty airs when handling the relationship between comrades? In the course of work, why do they constantly regard themselves as leaders, consider themselves as wise and

refuse to accept the opinions of others? In material life, why do they indulge themselves in special treatment and appreciate differences in rank? One important reason is that they have been, to varying degrees, influenced by the idea of bourgeois right and have discarded the true political colors of the proletariat. This merits our high vigilance. In order to oppose and guard against revisionism and persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must thoroughly shatter the idea of bourgeois right and firmly embrace the idea of serving the people. This calls for the adoption of the communist attitude toward official duties, positions and remuneration and the ability to accept a higher or lower post, to lead the life of an official or an ordinary citizen, to be the first to suffer and the last to enjoy life, and to share joys and sorrows with the masses. We must therefore handle the interrelations within the revolutionary ranks with the communist principle of equality, respect the fighters and the people, be modest and prudent, treat people on an equal footing, behave as an ordinary worker in every way and unite with the masses. We must handle revolutionary work and the comrades with the communist spirit, be extremely responsible and enthusiastic, subdue self and do everything for the public, and engross ourselves in hard work. In short, we must forever preserve the true political colors of the proletariat, "maintain the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring death-defying spirit we displayed in the years of revolutionary war, and carry on our revolutionary work to the end."

* * *

MAY DAY

Workers and Other Laboring People in Peking Celebrate May Day

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1975)

in a jubilant and triumphant mood and determined to continue the revolution, workers and other labouring people in the chinese capital today attended parties in public parks and get-togethers at grassroot organizations in warm celebration of may 1 the international labour day in an excellent situation at home and abroad.

peking was festively bedecked today with red flags. high on the red wall of the tienanmen rostrum was a huge portrait of the great leader chairman mao. on the east and west of tienanmen square stood huge portraits of marx, engels, lenin and stalin. in centres of festivities in major parks in the city proper and on city outskirts, huge signboards were inscribed with chairman mao's important instruction: "why did lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? it is essential to get this question clear. lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. this should be made known to the whole nation." in adherence to this instruction of chairman mao's, the chinese people are bringing about an upsurge in conscientiously studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the happy tidings of the complete liberation of their motherland by the heroic cambodian people and the complete liberation of south viet nam by the heroic vietnamese people have filled the chinese people with jubilation and encouragement. this has added to the jubilant atmosphere of the festivities in the chinese capital. people warmly hailed the great historic victories of the indochinese people. they said that the victories won by the people of cambodia and viet nam are of great international significance, proving once again that a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the holiday-makers said that in the protracted revolutionary struggle, the people of china and indochina had always supported and encouraged one another, and in the days to come, the chinese people would continue unswervingly to unite and fight together with the indochinese people.

chinese party and state leaders joined the people in peking in the celebrations. among them were wang hung-wen, yen chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping, chu teh, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, hua kuo-feng, wang tung-hsing, wu teh, chen yung-kuei, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, kuo mo-jo, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, chen yun, li ching-chuan, chang ting-cheng, ulanfu, ngapo

ngawang-jigme, chou chien-jen, hsu teh-heng, hu chueh-wen, li su-wen, yao lien-wei, wang chen, yu chiu-li, ku mu and sun chien, and vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference shen yen-ping.

members of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china wei kuo-ching and li teh-sheng and alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee saifudin joined the people of various nationalities in celebrations in nanning, shenyang and urumchi separately today. hsu shih-yu, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, attended celebrations at a grassroot unit of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army.

attending the may day celebrations were members and alternate members of the c.p.c central committee, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress, standing committee members of the national committee of the c.p.p.c.c., and leading members of party and government organizations, the chinese people's liberation army and people's organizations, as well as heroes and model workers in various fields and patriotic democratic personages in peking.

foreign friends and delegations attending the celebrations in peking were: thakin ba thein tin, leader of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of burma and vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of burma; thakin pe tint, member of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of burma; jusuf adjitorop, leader of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia and member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia; the delegation of the portuguese communist party (marxist-leninist) led by the party's general secretary vilar; the delegation of the revolutionary communist party of chile led by jorge palacios, member of the secretariat of the party's central committee; the yemen arab republic delegation led by mujahed abou shawareb, member of the command council of the yemen arab republic and deputy commander-in-chief of the armed forces; the delegation of the albania-china friendship association led by hekuran isai, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and first secretary of the peshkopi party committee; the delegation of the albanian telegraph agency led by fiqeri vogli, director of the albanian telegraph agency; the delegation of the "scinteia" of romania led by alexandru ionescu, member of the central committee of the communist party of romania and editor-in-chief of the paper "scinteia"; the youth and women delegation of the italian communist party (marxist-leninist) with giovanni angel bilia, member

of the central committee of the italian communist party (m-l) and national secretary of the italian union of communist youth (m-l) as its leader and maria bacchi penzo, member of the women's work commission of the italian communist party (m-l) as its deputy leader; the algerian delegation led by tayebi mohamed belhadj, member of the algerian revolutionary council, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, and president of the national commission of the agrarian revolution; ricardo guillermo castaneda cornejo, vice-minister for foreign affairs of the republic of el salvador; the nepal-china cultural association delegation led by m.n. jyoti, president of the association; the journalists' delegation from sierra leone led by a.b.m. kamara, minister of information and broadcasting; the cuban trade delegation led by vice-minister of foreign trade german amado blanco; as well as foreign personages from political circles, friendship organizations and economic and trade, scientific and technological, cultural, and educational, press, medical and sports circles; and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china, and foreign experts who are helping china with her socialist construction.

many taiwan-born compatriots, compatriots from hongkong and macao and patriotic overseas chinese now in peking joined in the festivities and were given a warm welcome by people in the chinese capital.

the festival celebrations were colourful. several hundred worker-peasant-soldier amateur propaganda teams and professional art troupes presented a large number of new dances and songs and other theatrical items. the items dealt with the great current significance and far-reaching historic significance of the study of chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory, praised the fruit of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, and showed the new achievements the chinese people made in various fields under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

in high spirits, coal miners in work clothes performed new theatrical items showing how they studied conscientiously the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat. communes members from peking outskirts recited poems written by themselves in praise of the new successes they achieved in occupying the ideological and cultural positions in the countryside with socialism.

ten thousand workers from peking's cultural and educational organizations and students presented an item called "learning to sing model revolutionary operas," by far the biggest festival performance in peking, this song and dance item drew outbursts of applause from the audience for its magnificence.

in the summer palace, members of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune and the china-cambodia friendship people's commune joined their comrades-in-arms from viet nam, cambodia, laos and korea in song and dance performances in celebration of the brilliant victories in the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and the cambodian people's war for national liberation. in a jubilant atmosphere of militant unity, the worker-peasant-soldier audience and friends from third world countries clapped in rhythmic unison.

ho shu-ying, vice-chairman of the orchard production brigade revolutionary committee of the china-viet nam friendship commune, said: we are overjoyed at the news that the patriotic vietnamese armymen and civilians have liberated saigon shortly after the cambodian people have completely liberated phnompenh. we regard their victory as our own.

extensive celebrations were held at the grassroot organizations in the chinese capital. workers and cadres in many factories and shops had discussions in the past few days and exchanged experience in the study of the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, and exchanged views on the excellent situation at home and abroad. residents of neighbourhood communities held celebration meetings in courtyards as an indication of their vigour. peasants of suburban communes had get-togethers in the fields, on threshing grounds or in clubs and staged lively theatrical performances. instructors and students from tsinghua university, peking university and other colleges and middle schools, who are having their courses in factories or villages, joined the workers and peasants today in the festivities.

those who were working on holiday shifts today showed soaring labour enthusiasm and determination in their effort to fulfill and overfulfill the fourth five-year plan.

commanders and fighters of the peking units of the people's liberation army and peking's militia joined the people in celebrations. the songs and dances they performed reflected their determination to strengthen preparations against war, heighten their vigilance and defend the motherland, and their readiness to wipe out any enemy intruders as they were aware that the factors for revolution and war were both increasing. with proletarian feeling, armymen and civilians sang "taiwan compatriots, my flesh-and-blood brothers" as an expression of the chinese people's strong determination to liberate their motherland's sacred territory of taiwan province.

Chinese Leaders, Leading Members of Various Departments and Personages from Various Circles at May Day Celebrations

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1975)

following is the list of chinese party and state leaders, leading members of various departments and personages from various circles who joined the people in the chinese capital today in celebrating may first, the international labour day:

chinese party and state leaders who joined the people in celebrations in peking were wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping, chu teh, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, hua kuo-feng, wang tung-hsing, wu teh, chen yung-kuei, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, kuo mo-jo, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, chen yun, li ching-chuan, chang ting-cheng, ulanfu, ngapo ngawang-jigme, chou chien-jen, hsu teh-heng, hu chueh-wen, li su-wen, yao lien-wei, wang chen, yu chiu-li, ku mu and sun chien, and vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference shen yen-ping.

members of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china wei kuo-ching, and li teh-sheng and alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee saifudin joined the people of various nationalities in celebrations in nanning, shenyang and urumchi separately today. hsu shih-yu, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, attended celebrations at a grassroot unit of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army.

members and alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee now in peking ting kuo-yu, ma ning, yu sang, yu hui-yung, wang cheng, wang hung-kun, wang chao-chu, pasang, fang yi, kung chao-nien, feng hsuan, tien wei-hsin, liu wei, liu hsien-chuan, liu hsiang-ping, liu hsi-chang, chu mu-chih, lu yu-lan, chuang tse-tung, chiao kuan-hua, chen shih-chu, chen hsien-jui, chen chi-han, chen mu-hua, li ta, li chiang, li shui-ching, wu tao, su ching, chang tsai-chien, chang ta-chih, chang chih-ming, chang tsung-hsun, chang wei-min, chang yi-hsiang, hsiao ching-kuang, chou hung-pao, lin li-yun, lo ching-chang, chin tsu-min, chu chia-yao, keng piao, chien chih-kuang, kuo yu-feng, tao lu-chia, chi peng-fei, wei feng-ying, tsao li-huai, han hsien-chu, fu chuan-tso, peng shao-hui, hsieh ching-yi, lu jui-lin, tsai hsiao, liao cheng-chih, ma ming, ma hsiao-liu, wang ti, wang ching-sheng, yen fei, shih shao-hua, lu chung-yang, jen jung, ta teh, liu hsi-yao, hsiang chung-hua, chu kuang-ya, ruzi turdi, hsiao ke, wu chung, yang kuei, yang po-lan, yang chun-sheng, yang fu-chen, chen ho-fa, chen chia-

chung, chang ling-pin, chang shih-chung, chang szu-chou, sung shih-lun, wang hsiang-chun, hu wei, yao yi-lin, tang liang, tang wen-sheng, chien hsueh-sen, kao shu-lan, chu hui-fen, huang wen-ming, huang tso-chen, tsui hsiu-fan, chiang pao-ti, hsieh chen-hua, hsieh wang-chun and fan hsiao-chu;

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress ma cheng-chien, ma chun-ku, wang shih-tai, wang kuan-lan, wang yeh-chiu, wang mao-chuan, wang tao-yi, teng chu-min, ou tang-liang, pei shih-chang, niu fa-ho, lung mei, shih liang, pai shou-yi, bardi hasan, pak chun za, liu ta-nien, liu fei, chu liang-tsai, chu yun-shan, hsu tsun-kuei, hua lo-keng, chuang hsi-chuan, yen chi-tzu, yang tung-chun, yang pei-lien, wu yu-ying, wu hsien-feng, wu yu-hsun, wu leng-hsi, wu cheng-ching, wu teh-feng, sha chien-li, samalkan, chen tzu-sheng, chen ah-ta, chen yi-sung, chen shu-ching, li feng-lan, li shih-jung, li yen-lu, li chin-jung, li chu-kuei, chang wen-yu, chang kuo-ching, wu hsin-yu, mao yi-sheng, lin chiao-chih, yen shuai, lo shu-chang, chi fang, chin hsiu-ching, chao chung-yao, chao chun-chen, jung yi-jen, hu tzu-ang, hu sheng, hu yu-chih, kuo ying-fu, huang tso-chin, kang ke-ching, liang chi-chuan, tung chia-keng, tung chi-wu, fu yu-fang, fu chiu-tao, tseng sheng, tseng chih, hsieh li-fu and hsueh hsi-mei;

members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference yu shu-teh, ma yin-chu, wang yun-sheng, wang hsueh-wen, wang hsueh-ying, wang chao-hua, sun chi-meng, sun hsiao-tsun, su tzu-heng, li kuo-wei, li chang, yang chi-ching, wu yen-yin, chang pang-ying, chang hsiao-chien, chen wei-chi, lin hsiu-teh, chin ju-po, chou shih-ti, chou pei-yuan, chu wu, chao pu-chu, chao tsung-yu, hu ke-shih, yu ta-fu, chung hui-lan, ho cheng, wen chia-szu, kuo hua-jo, tang tien-chi, yuan jen-yuan, hsu po-hsin, hsu chu-po, sa kung-liao, tsao chu-ju, tseng hsien-chih, cheng tan, chu tu-nan and lai chi-fa;

leading members of various departments under the c.p.c. central committee chang yao-tzu, cheng ping-nien, jen yun-chung, chang hsiang-shan, shen chien, hsiung hsiang-hui, liu yu-fa, mu ching, lu ying, teng kang, li chun-ming, wang chun-ching, chen hsiang-wen, han chih-kang, lu chin-tung, liu an-yuan, yin chung-wei, li pao-kuang, tsui chung-min, hsu chien-sheng, mo ai, wang hui-teh, wu pao-hua, li hsin, fan hua-min, huang ching-hsi and kang ying-chung;

leading members of various departments of government organizations wang hai-jung, ma wen-po, ho ying, chai tse-min, yuan pao-hua, ku hsiu-lien, han kuang, sung yang-chu, shih yi-chin, lin hai-yun, chou hua-min, chen chien, wang yao-ting, han tsung-cheng, shih lin, li ke, sha feng, hsiao peng, chen shao-kun, yang tien-kuei, yen chih-chiang, chou tzu-chien, niu shu-shen, li

chi-tai, hsiao yu-ming, liu yin, li cheng-fang, li yu-tang, pien chiang, liu fang, wang yang, li kuang-chun, hsu chin-chiang, li chien-ping, kang shih-en, wang hsing, tu hsing-yuan, tsao lu, kuo lu, yu mei, chung fu-hsiang, shen kuang, chang ching-fu, chen hsi-yu, fan tzu-yu, kao hsiu, liu ching-tang, chou jung-hsin, li chi, huang shu-tse, chao cheng-hung, wang chien-chung, chen kuo-tung, kuo shih-jung, fang chiang, tsou chia-hua, chia lu-feng, wu ching-tung, li meng-fu, ma jen-hui, yu li-chin, shen chen-tung, li chang-ju, wang ta-chun, lu tu, liu ying-yung, chang kuei-san, yueh chih-chien, liu yang-chiao, tseng han-chou, li chin-teh and lu tung;

leading members of various general departments, services and arms, the peking units and the peking garrison of the chinese people's liberation army yang cheng-wu, wang shang-jung, ho cheng-wen, wu hsiu-chuan, liang pi-yeh, wei po-ting, kuo lin-hsiang, chan hai-ying, chang ai-ping, hsiao hsiang-jung, liu chih-chien, wang hsin-ting, tuan su-chuan, nieh chi-feng, chou hsi-han, chou jen-chieh, chang ting-fa, cheng chun, wang ping, wu hsin-chuan, hsiang shou-chih, liao cheng-mei, yao kuo-min, ho chin-nien, wu ke-hua, tsui tien-min, li chen, hu chi-tsai, teng hai-ching, fu chung-pi, chang nan-sheng, liu fu and li chung-chi; and

leading members of the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist party, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and the peking municipal organizations of workers, youth, women and militia: liu shao-wen, wang lei, yang shou-shan, liu chuan-hsin, chia ting, tsao hsien-po, wang ching-ju, yu chung-hao, li chin-hua, hsu kuang, liu kuei-ying and so lien-sheng.

attending the festival celebrations were also cheng fang-wu, hu chiao-mu, kung yuan, sung jen-chiung, ouyang chin, chang tzu-yi, hsiung fu, lin tieh, tan cheng, cheng tzu-hua, lu ping, ma wen-jui, yang hsiu-feng, sun ta-kuang, chiang yi-chen, hu li-chiao, chen man-yuan, chung tzu-yun, ho chang-kung, wang chin-hsiang, hsiao hua, fu chung, mo wen-hua, huang hsin-ting, li shou-hsuan and li chen.

attending the festival celebration were representatives of labour heroes on industrial, agricultural, transportation, and commercial fronts and service trade, p.l.a. combat heroes, advanced workers, school graduates settled in the countryside, barefoot doctors and red guards: chen ching-tai, chang chih-kuo, wang yu-ju, chen fu-han, kuo pi-kung, chen chi-nien, liu kuei-chin, an ching-huan, li chung-hsu, wang yen-sheng, wang huan-wen, hsu shu-hua, feng tzu-hsiu, li chih-peng, wang hsueh-li, chang yin-hua, sun yung-chuan, yeh tsu-sheng, chiang hsin-chih, chang ping-kuei, chang chin-ying, chang chun-hsiang, yu hsueh-min, tu pao-jung, kuan ai-ping, ma su-jan, pan cheng-li, chang wan-chun, chen yung-hsiang, yin wei-chen, ma huai-ying, wang ya-lan, li chun-kuo,

chien chia-hua, li yen, tang jo-hsin, chang tung-kun, sun jung-feng, hung min, chang fa-ching, kao ying, kao feng-wu, tsai hsiu-lin, yang ya-ching, kung hsiang-kuo, huang wan-feng, mei shan-hua, sun shou-fang, yang chien-hsin, chou chi-kuo, tu yu-liang, sun chen-chang, wang chien-hua, wu heng-shou, chen kuan-tung, wang fa-sheng, yu chang-fu, li lan-ping, tung teh-hsien, chang yu-sheng, tsao wen-hung, yeh ying-hsiang, keng ching-hsin, tsai chi-wei, li shu-yuan, chen shao-sheng, liu shih-ho, huang shuai, li chung-cni and tu yueh-ping;

representatives of scientific and technical, educational, cultural, publication, public health and sports circles: hsu chieh, ho kuang-chien, chin shan-pao, kao liang, shen hung, chiang sheng-chieh, chang yen-chung, tsung ju-li, tang chung-wen, wang chan-liang, jen hsin-min, wang chieh-feng, yang yi-pang, mao ho-nien, chang wan-fu, yao yung-yang, shih ju-wei, chen ching-jun, tang tao, hsia nai, ku chi-kang, liu shu-hsiang, kao heng, wang lien-lung, liu ping, chou yi-liang, yu chia-shan, wang wei-wu, che wen-huan, hung hsueh-tuan, sung chin-lan, kuang chien-lien, yuan shui-po, hu ko, li chin-chuan, hung hsueh-fei, li ping-shu, hsueh ching-hua, shih chung-chin, min hui-fen, li shao-chun, chang mei-chuan, hsieh tieh-li, ku yuan, wang ai-ai, wang yu-ching, hou pao-lin, hao jan, hsu kuang-hsiao, chao cheng-feng, teh chi, jen ching-teh, chin feng, li nai-ching, kung kuang-yi, lo hsien-mao, hsia yi-ming, li hsiu-chen wang pao-en, kuan yu-po, hsu yin-sheng, liu hui-ching, cheng min-chih, chang li, ko hsin-ai, hsiao chieh-ping, hsi en-ting, tang hsien-hu, chung shao-chen, lo chao-ying, chiang shao-yi, wu sung-sheng, su chih-po, li shih-hua, yuan wei-min, chi wu-sheng, cheng feng-jung and chang li-hua;

some of the deputies to the national people's congress, delegates to the chinese people's political consultative conference and other patriotic democratic personages: chang chih-jang, ho chi-li, feng yu-lan, liu chung-jung, cheng ssu-yuan, hou ching-ju, cheng tung-kuo, chien chang-chao, chao chun-mai, tu yu-ming, sung hsi-lien, huang wei, wen chiang, chang hsueh-ming, chao tzu-li, li chen-hsi, yeh sheng-tao, chang han-ying, chuang ming-li, hsieh ping-hsin, li chun-lung, tan chen, hsia hsiang, pu chieh-hsiu, liu to-chuan, liu yun-sheng, hung hsi-hou, kuo yi-ching, fu hsueh-wen, li tieh-cheng, cha yi-ping, hua feng-hsiang, ho ssu-yuan, wang pao-chen, tan yi-chih, wang ke-chun, huang ting-chen, huang ti-fei, li chun-ching, li ming-yang, fei hsiao-tung, liu yao-chang, li ping-heng, wu wen-tsao, kan tzu-sen, chen wen-pin, kuo yu-shou, sung wei-pin, chao ming-che, lin sheng-chung and chiang chung-kuang.

Chinese People Join Vietnamese and Cambodian
Comrades-in-Arms in Celebration of Victories

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1975)

peking's summer palace today was a sea of happiness, with red flags fluttering on the hills and bedecked boats plying the kunming lake. upon the arrival of the vietnamese and cambodian comrades-in-arms, holiday makers in the summer palace greeted them with warm handshakes and invited them to take part in the celebrations of may 1 the international labour day, the festival of the labouring people all over the world.

the happy tidings of the liberation of saigon by the south vietnamese people reached peking on the eve of the festival. this was another great historic victory following the liberation of phnompenh by the cambodian people. the liberation of phnompenh and saigon added to the jubilant festive atmosphere in the chinese capital. people talked about this inspiring event and slogans hailing the great victories of the cambodian and vietnamese people were seen everywhere in the parks.

among the holiday makers in the summer palace were cadres and commune peasants from the china-cambodia and china-viet nam friendship people's communes who had forged profound friendship with the cambodian and vietnamese people. peasants in these two communes were encouraged by the great historic victories won by the cambodian and vietnamese people. ho shu-ying, vice-chairman of a production brigade revolutionary committee of the china-viet nam people's commune, said to vietnamese comrades-in-arms: "we are overjoyed at the news that the patriotic vietnamese armymen and civilians have liberated saigon on the eve of the festival in celebration of militant unity of the labouring people throughout the world. we extend our warmest greetings and pay our highest tribute to the fraternal vietnamese people who have won brilliant victories. this great victory of the vietnamese people's is an important contribution to the world's struggle against imperialism." a vietnamese comrade-in-arms said happily to the commune peasants: "this is a victory won by all of us. we vietnamese and chinese peoples will always unite, fight and win victories together."

amidst enthusiastic applause, the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms mounted the stage and sang "viet nam -- china" in chorus. the lao comrades-in-arms in the audience celebrated the victory won by vietnamese comrades-in-arms by performing their traditional victory dance with hands clasped. korean comrades-in-arms in the audience also joined in dancing. other foreign friends present were moved by this warm atmosphere and clapped rhythmically to the strains of the dance music.

cambodian and chinese comrades mounted the stage hand in hand and sang the "song of cambodia-china friendship" and "song of the national liberation armed forces". when they presented the chinese song "people of the world are bound to win" the singing on stage and the rhythmical clapping became one. it reflected the common desire of the people of the third world and other countries in the world to fight in unity and their confidence in winning new victories.

People of Various Nationalities in China Warmly Celebrate May Day

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1975)

leading members of the party, government and army in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in china joined the masses in varied festivities in celebration of may first the international labour day.

all major cities were permeated with a warm atmosphere of militant unity. red flags fluttered everywhere. in centres of festivities, huge signboards were inscribed with chairman mao's important instruction: "why did lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? it is essential to get this question clear. lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. this should be made known to the whole nation." the great historic victories of the heroic people of cambodia and viet nam filled the chinese people with jubilation and encouragement.

the holiday-makers expressed their determination to conscientiously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, rally still closer around the party central committee headed by chairman mao, adhere to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, deepen the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, grasp revolution and promote production, and work hard to ensure that the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat is fulfilled right through to the grassroots level, develop the excellent situation and support the revolutionary people the world over in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

in their festival programme, the workers and other labouring people disseminated the great current significance and far-reaching historical significance of chairman mao's instruction on the question of theory. they encouraged one another to persevere in the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat as a long-term project and stressed the importance of linking theory with practice.

in shanghai, workers of many advanced units exchanged their experience in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat at meetings during the holiday. many amateur propaganda teams presented theatrical items showing how cadres and masses are studying conscientiously and making further efforts to remould their world outlook. an exhibition is going on in a workers' cultural palace in shanghai. it shows how local workers consciously applied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat to resist bourgeois thinking and persevered in continuing the revolution.

in shenyang, one of china's heavy industrial centres in the northeast, workers and cadres of the no. 1 machine tool plant celebrated may day with a review of the plant's latest achievements. guided by chairman mao's instruction on the question of theory, they overfulfilled production quotas every month this year after they criticized the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. by the eve of may 1, they have improved on all designs and products based on designs formerly transplanted from abroad.

in the course of studying chairman mao's instruction on the question of theory, cadres at the grassroot level in many localities have persevered in taking part in collective productive labour. on may 1, many cadres celebrated the festival by joining commune peasants in transplanting rice.

celebrations in various parts of china showed the mighty strength of unity of the people of various nationalities in their struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in china. in border areas and multi-national towns including lhasa, urumchi, huhehot, sining, yinchuan, kunming and nanning, working people of all nationalities jointly celebrated the new achievements of the socialist motherland in all fields. with songs and dances, they celebrated the great unity of the chinese people of all nationalities under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao.

production forged ahead at factories and mines where cadres and workers studied theory and put the stress on following the correct line and unity, bearing in mind the interest of the socialist motherland as a whole, and paid attention to party spirit and discipline.

cadres and miners at collieries under the tsaochuang mining administration in east china's shantung province worked with redoubled effort and exceeded the state plan for april with an extra output of 38,000 tons of coal.

guided by chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory, workers of the tientsin heavy machinery plant worked hard in the interest of building

socialism. the plant showed an increase of 20 per cent in production in the first quarter of this year over the same period of last year.

in celebrating may day, the cadres and workers of these enterprises expressed their determination to follow chairman mao's teaching and unite to win still greater victories.

holiday-makers in various parts of china warmly celebrated the great victories won by the people of cambodia and viet nam.

at the friendship pass in pinghsiang city, kwangsi, which adjoins the democratic republic of viet nam, local armymen and civilians and their vietnamese comrades-in-arms jointly celebrated may day and the latest vietnamese victory. their lively conversations centred on the profound militant friendship forged by the chinese and vietnamese people in the protracted struggle against imperialism. workers of the pinghsiang railway station said: "we have always considered it our bounden internationalist duty to support the indochinese peoples in their revolutionary struggle. following chairman mao's teachings, we chinese people will, as always, firmly support the just struggle of the people of the indochinese countries and unswervingly unite and fight together with the indochinese people."

commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army had festival get-togethers with militiamen of the huangtso production brigade of the chienhsien commune at amoy which is separated by a strip of water from the greater and lesser quemoys occupied by the reactionary kuomintang troops. they said the great victories won by armymen and civilians of cambodia and south viet nam were victories for the people's war. "in the excellent current situation, we should heighten our vigilance a hundredfold, strengthen preparations against war so as to contribute our share to the defence of our great socialist motherland and the liberation of taiwan province at an early date."

TRADE UNIONS

Trade Union in China--School for Educating Workers in Communist Ideas

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1975)

how is the trade union at the grassroots level operating in china? with this question in mind, we visited the peking february seventh rolling stock plant.

the plant has a glorious revolutionary tradition. chairman mao tsetung came here to spread marxism-leninism in 1918 and the following year. the first trade union organization was set up in the plant in 1921, the year the chinese communist party was founded. two years later, under the leadership of the party, workers of the plant took part in the famous peking-hankow railway strike, putting up a valiant fight against the imperialist aggressors and their running dogs, the warlords.

the plant's trade union organization now has a membership of more than 9,000. with a trade union committee at the plant level on the top, it branches into sub-committees in the workshops and cells for each work shift or squad.

the plant trade union committee is composed of 37 workers, seven of them being full-time committee members in charge of routine work. committee members at all levels are elected by vote of the trade union members after full consultation and discussion. full-time committee members draw the same pay as when they were workers. apart from attending to their routine work in the trade union, they also do a stint of productive labour in the workshops and join a group of workers in study.

"in china, the workers call their trade union a school to educate themselves in communist ideas," said chang ching-chang, vice-chairman of the plant trade union committee. "trade union organizations operate under the leadership of the party committees at various levels. the party committee periodically discusses the work of the trade union. the trade union turns to the party committee for instructions on major issues. the primary task of the trade union is, under the leadership of the party, to organize the workers to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and bring into full play the role of the working class as the main force in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." the central task for the present is to organize the workers to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in varied forms in support of the party committee.

the plant trade union organization runs spare-time political schools with 500 worker-students as well as over 200 spare-time study groups drawing 2,500 people. in peking, more than 400,000 workers, or nearly one-fourth of the city's total number of industrial and office workers, are studying at spare-time political schools or groups.

when we came to the tenth squad in the maintenance and repair workshop, the workers were in the midst of an animated discussion around some expositions by marx, engels and lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat. head of the trade union group hao chin-chu said: "as members of the working class, we are conscious of our heavy responsibilities. only by studying marxism-leninism earnestly and well can the working class accomplish the great historical mission of realizing communism." of the 25 workers in the squad, 22 join spare-time studies. in the past few years they have studied the "manifesto of the communist party", "critique of the gotha programme", "the state and revolution", "on the correct handling of contradictions among the people" and other marxist-leninist classics. as a result, their theoretical level is markedly improved. they have written nearly 300 critical articles and articles on what they have gained in their studies since the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius started early last year.

apart from taking an active part in the spare-time study group, 27-year-old worker fang li-shui tries hard to do more reading. he has finished reading "capital", "anti-duhring" and "materialism and empiric-criticism" and some other marxist-leninist classics. he is often invited to give lectures in the plant and outside. more than 600 activists in theoretical study like fang li-shui have come up in the plant. the number exceeds 160,000 in the whole of the chinese capital.

"study and work for the revolution as long as we live" is the motto of the 200-odd retired workers who live in the neighbourhood of the plant. in compliance with their demand for theoretical study, the trade union has arranged a big, bright room for them to do reading. among them are octogenarians who took part in the february 7 strike. the trade union invites strikers to tell about their struggle to urge the workers to keep alive the glorious revolutionary tradition so as to carry the revolution through to the end.

the working class is the leading class. but the workers know this does not mean that they themselves do not have to remould their own ideology. each trade union group in the plant holds a meeting once

a month especially to sum up experience, commend advanced people and deeds, conduct criticism and self-criticism, and help with warmth and patience those who have shortcomings to raise their political consciousness.

another major task of the trade union is to encourage the workers to concern themselves with state affairs as well as the plant's. the workers are organized to discuss the summings-up of the plant's work, its production plans and other important matters. the trade union has the right to assist and supervise leading cadres at various levels to ensure that they correctly implement the party's line, principles and policies. under the leadership of the party committee, the plant trade union committee recently organized a group of veteran and advanced workers to tour the workshops and examine how the workshop cadres guided the study of chairman mao's instruction on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. the group made comments on each workshop it examined and suggested improvements.

the workers of the plant enjoy a wide variety of cultural and sports activities, thanks to the work of the trade union. cultural evenings are often arranged, at which workers present items of their own creation. one modern drama which reflects the heroic february 7 struggle has been staged not only in the plant but also for other units. during the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, various workshops have organized poem recitals to express the workers' lofty aspirations for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

workers in china lead a purposeful life, and they know what they are working for. "do more for the country exclamation" "contribute our share to the world revolution exclamation" "make technical innovations for the revolution exclamation" -- these are the watchword of the workers in general. trade union organizations help the workers heighten the communist spirit in labour through ideological education and the movement "in industry, learn from taching", and at the same time help raise their technical level through various forms of training.

a roll of honour caught our eyes as soon as we entered the plant. it displayed photos of 17 outstanding workers with written commendation. they were selected by the plant trade union organization from among workers last year. the aim is to urge the workers throughout the plant to emulate the communist spirit in labour shown by the commended, so as to contribute more to the revolution.

working in concert with the administration, the trade union has set up a spare-time technical school and a study class on dialectics of nature. at present, 500 workers attend. the trade union also sponsors meetings to popularize advanced techniques.

referring to the well-being of the workers, chang ching-chang said, "unlike workers in the capitalist countries who are constantly threatened by unemployment, we chinese workers have the right to work protected by law. our constitution also stipulates that the working people have the right to rest. all the medical expenses of any sick worker are covered by the factory he works in, and half of those of his dependents. workers retire on pensions. woman workers enjoy 56 days of paid maternity leave. prices in our country have remained stable for a long time, and workers' livelihood has improved steadily."

chang continued: "to be concerned with the well-being of the masses is still one of the tasks of the trade union. trade union organizations often inquire into the livelihood of the workers and raise the matter with the departments concerned if any worker is hard up. trade union cadres make a point of visiting workers on holidays to see to their needs."

FINE ARTS EXHIBITIONS

Shanghai Holds Middle School Students' Fine Arts Exhibition

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 2, 1975)

a shanghai middle school students' fine arts exhibition opened at the shanghai art gallery on the eve of the anniversary of the "may 4th" movement, china's youth day.

among the more than 200 art works on display are traditional chinese paintings, oil-paintings, gouaches, graphic arts, posters, new year pictures, serial pictures, paper cuts and sculptures. done by middle school students in the city proper and its suburban counties, these works cover a wide range of subjects, vividly reflect the mental outlook of new china's young students and represent a new achievement of the revolution in fine arts teaching.

translating their high revolutionary enthusiasm in the art works, the young artists warmly praise the

great leader chairman mao, the communist party of china and the great victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. their works portray in a striking way their conscientious study of chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory and their struggles to deepen the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, restrict bourgeois right and combat the corrosive influence of the bourgeoisie. with vivid images and bright colour, many works eulogize educated young people settling in the countryside, and the workers, peasants and soldiers mounting the stage of the superstructure, and describe the new achievements of the socialist motherland. they also show young students studying hard to acquire knowledge for the sake of the revolution and reflect the new relations between the teachers and students established in the course of the revolution in education.

the success of these art creations is inseparable from the deepening educational revolution which has extended school activities to factories and villages.

during a vacation, a painting group of 16 students from the minhang middle school went to work in a steam turbine plant. while taking part in productive labour and learning from the fine qualities of the working class, the students made several hundred sketches of production scenes and advanced workers. this helped them understand more deeply that if they want to be successful in artistic creation they must follow chairman mao's teaching to "go into the heat of the struggle, go to the only source, the broadest and richest source, in order to observe, experience, study and analyse all the different kinds of people".

besides classroom teaching, quite a number of shanghai's middle schools have extra-curricular painting groups under the guidance of teachers. painting exhibitions, lectures and courses are sponsored by districts and counties. the young painters attending the course started by the shanghai youth palace earlier this year study chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" and learn from the experience of the peasant artists in huhsien county, shensi province. they often go to factories and villages to draw sketches. professional and amateur worker painters are also invited to give lectures.

COAL PRODUCTION

North China Coal Miners Work Selflessly to Increase Production

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, May 2, 1975)

following on the overfulfilment of their production plan for the first quarter of the year, miners at the kailuan mines, one of china's important coal centres, are working with might and main to greet "may first" international labour day with still greater successes.

the scene at the entire mining area is one of seething activity. latest news of production achievement and deeds of selfless individuals or collectives fill the notice boards at the pitheads or the program of the rediffusion station.

the kailuan mines in north china were opened nearly a hundred years ago. since liberation, the miners have been working hard to produce more coal in support of the country's socialist construction. coal output has increased at the annual rate of a million tons since 1966 when the great proletarian cultural revolution started. by 1974, four of the seven mines had doubled their production capacity.

crane-operator hou chan-yu is called an "iron man" by his fellow workers. he was subjected to cruel oppression and exploitation by the capitalists before liberation. he now links his work with the magnificent cause of building socialism in china. so he works to the best of his ability irrespective of pay or time. after finishing his own work, he often goes down the mine to do voluntary labour.

last year he was sent to study at a party school. when the school gave him a two-day leave, he travelled 30 kilometres back to the mine to work down the shaft for two days. for nearly nine years now, he has never rested on sundays or holidays. when the leadership and his comrades tried to dissuade him, hou chan-yu would reply: "we are masters of the mines. one more minute we put to work or one more spadeful of coal we produce means one more brick we add to the building of socialism."

to help others after finishing one's own assignment has become a practice among the workers in the mining area. workers at the no. 4 zone of the fankochuang mine display the spirit of socialist coordination to raise production steadily. each shift makes preparations for the next, and electricians and ventilation-duct operators assist the coal cutters.

in last march, a certain work face produced 100,075 tons of coal, setting a national record for medium-thick coal seam (1.3 to 3 metres) work faces.

the workers' selfless labour and cooperation push forward the production and construction work at the kailuan mines much ahead of plan. many new or expansion items have been completed ahead of time. the capacity of the dressing plant of the tangshan mine was expanded last year by 1.8 million tons while production went on. the time needed from designing to completion of expansion was cut by one full year compared with that for building a new plant with similar capacity, and the cost lowered by more than half. the newly-expanded plant topped its designed capacity the same year it went into full operation.

to raise productivity, many workers tried their hand at technical innovations in their spare time. groups of workers, cadres and technical personnel have been formed in all mines and factories. they have scored remarkable successes in renovating the haulage, ventilation, water supply and drainage systems. the mines' haulage capacity has already increased by 50 per cent, and its coal-dressing capacity more than 100 per cent. in cooperation with engineers and technicians, the workers have also made new machinery, such as self-advancing supports and tunnelling machines.

fifty-year-old miner lin shou-lien is known as an "innovation fan". most coal seams of the chaokochuang mine he works on are highly inclined seams. the method of extraction used in the past was not safe, and efficiency was low. lin shou-lien was determined to change this backward condition. with the support of the leadership and workers and technicians, he studied carefully and made many experiments with models. he finally succeeded in 1970 and popularized the new extraction method he designed. the new method lightens labour intensity, ensures safety in production and raises efficiency more than 200 per cent. not long ago, he proposed another new extraction method for inclined seams.

lin shou-lien said: "in old china, i begged when i was a child. at the age of 17, i came to the kailuan mines. the capitalists didn't care a pin about workers' lives. when gas exploded in the pits, the capitalists did nothing to save the miners, but hastened to rescue the mules that pulled mine cars. all three workmates from my home town died of a gas accident."

he continued: "our revolutionary predecessors have won the state of the proletariat at the cost of blood and sacrifice. we miners are having a happy life.

and we should run the mines well. i always try to improve our extraction method to produce more coal for the country. we miners make innovations not for extra pay, but for a prosperous country and consolidated proletarian state."

PAPER MAKING

Paper-Making Expands in China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1975)

the paper-making industry is making rapid progress in china. paper output for a month is several times that for the whole of 1949, the year when china was liberated. 1974's output was 80 per cent above the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

as socialist construction grows, the demand for paper rises. in 1974, the amount of paper used by the press and for textbooks of primary and middle schools was 20 and 12 times that for 1949 respectively. china has achieved self-sufficiency in paper, and some kinds of paper are exported.

the price of paper has remained stable in the past twenty years and more. in fact, the prices of some kinds of paper have been lowered. the retail price of paper for culture and everyday use has been cut by 3 to 9 per cent since the cultural revolution began.

china is the first country to make paper in history. but under the rule of the kuomintang reactionaries, china's paper-making industry was backward and declining before liberation. there were only a few paper mills in coastal cities producing general and package paper. at that time, most paper and pulp was imported, so was the paper-making equipment.

new china has expanded her paper-making industry in the principle of independence and self-reliance. she carries out the policy of "walking on two legs", that is, simultaneously developing large, medium and small enterprises and employing modern and indigenous methods. while the central government built a number of big paper mills, many small and medium mills were put up in various places, tapping local resources. every province, municipality and autonomous region now has paper mills of its own. these small and medium

factories get raw materials locally and supply the local market. honan province had no paper-making industry in the past. after liberation, it set up a number of small and medium mills in a planned way. it has now achieved self-sufficiency.

while building new factories, the workers have improved and expanded old ones to tap production potential. as a result, shanghai's old paper mills raised their productivity 700 per cent over the early post-liberation days. china's industries can now supply equipment for the paper-making industry. some provinces and municipalities have set up scientific research and designing organizations for paper-making.

china uses various kinds of raw material to make pulp so as to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in paper-making. paper mills throughout the country use all sorts of fibres, such as straw, reed, bamboo, stalks of sorghum, and bagasse. factories in many places run producing-centres for raw material. hunan province has mobilized people's commune members to grow reed along rivers, lakes and ponds, and on swampy land. today the province not only can meet its own needs of raw material for the paper industry, but can supply other provinces.

SPORTS

China's 1975 National Archery Championships Close

(NCNA-English Foochow, May 1, 1975)

china's 1975 national archery championships closed yesterday after four days of competition in the east china province of fukien. in women's events, sung shu-hsien improved three world records and equalled two others. five national records were improved on eight occasions.

altogether, 11 teams with 116 archers from across the land were entered. they are of tibetan, mongolian, hui, sala, tahur, monba, loba, tengba and han nationalities. teenagers accounted for more than 90 per cent of the field, the youngest being 14 years old.

contestants showed a perfectionist approach. 31-year-old talaka of the inner mongolian women's team overcame difficulties in acclimatization to finish fourth in four-event total. fourteen-year-old li hai-pao of

the fukien team, a girl of taiwan province origin, scored impressive results with a bow that requires 45-pound arm strength to pull to the full. throughout the four-day competition, the entrants learned from and helped one another for common progress.

twentyone-year-old sung shu-hsien of the peking physical culture institute yesterday broke the world record in the women's double-round four-event total with 2,450 points. this was on top of her previous record-breaking performances -- 1,255 points for a new world mark in the single-round four-event total on april 28, and a new world record of 593 points in the 70 metres double-round event on april 29. in addition, she equalled the world records in the 70 metres single-round event with 308 points and in the 60 metres double-round event with 631 points.

hsu yen-ping, a 17-year-old girl of hui nationality from chinghai province, improved the 60 metres single-round and double-round national records after scoring 315 points and 628 points respectively. kuo pei of shanghai also broke the national record in the women's 60 metres double-round event with 613 points.

the peking physical culture institute team of sung shu-hsien, huang shu-yen and meng fan-ai scored 3,630 points in the women's all-round team total single-round and 7,194 points in the double-round, improving the listed national records by 64 and 107 points respectively.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BAHRAIN

China International Trade Promotion Council
Delegation Visits State of Bahrain

(NCNA-English Kuwait, May 1, 1975)

a delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade led by the council's vice-chairman hsiao fang-chou paid a friendly visit to the state of bahrain from april 26 to 30 at the invitation of the bahrain chamber of commerce and industry.

during their stay in the country, hsiao fang-chou and his party were received by speaker of the bahrain national assembly hassan jawad gushi, minister of foreign affairs shaikh mohammed bin mubarak al khalifa, minister of finance and national economy mahmoud ahmed alawi and minister of development and engineering service yousif ahmed al shirawi. the two sides had friendly conversations. the chinese guests also called on president of the bahrain chamber of commerce and industry yousuf jalal, had wide contacts with people from the trade circles and exchanged views for the strengthening of trade ties between china and bahrain.

CHINA AND EL SALVADOR

Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs of El
Salvador Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1975)

ricardo guillermo castaneda cornejo, vice-minister for foreign affairs of the republic of el salvador, left here for home by air today after a visit to china.

he was seen off at the airport by director lin ping and deputy director chen teh-ho of the american and oceanian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friends Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1975)

kaheita okazaki and three other japanese friends arrived in peking by air today for a friendly visit to china.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned liu hsi-wen, wu shu-tung and chang hsing-chiao. present were counsellor emon ichikawa of the japanese embassy in peking and japanese friend in peking hiroyuki tsubaki.

Japanese Personage Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1975)

japanese personage from economic circles isamu saheki and his party left here by air today for a visit to southern china before going home.

seeing them off at the airport were vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade li chuan and japanese friends in peking.

Acting President of Chinese Society of Agronomy Meets Japanese Agricultural Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1975)

hao chung-shih, acting president of the chinese society of agronomy, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here today with all members of a japanese agricultural delegation for japan-china friendship. leader of the delegation is etsukichi kojima, permanent director of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and vice-president of the tokushima prefectural chapter of the association, and deputy leaders are koozoo kobayashi and shoichi shimizu.

the japanese delegation arrived here on april 25 for a visit at the invitation of the chinese society of agronomy. the host society gave a dinner in honour of the delegation.

while in peking, the guests visited agricultural and industrial units and a veterinary hospital, and held discussions with their chinese counterparts. they also toured scenic spots and places of historical interest. they attended may day celebrations with people in the chinese capital yesterday.

the japanese agricultural delegation visited the tachai production brigade in north china on april 27. it left peking this afternoon to visit nanking and shanghai before going home.

Japanese Youth Ship Delegation from Kitakyushu City Leaves Tientsin for Home

(NCNA-English Tientsin, May 2, 1975)

the 391-member youth ship delegation for japan-china friendship from kitakyushu city of japan left tientsin for home by ship this evening after concluding its friendly visit to china.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the hsinkang harbour by vice-chairman wang chen-tang and deputy secretary-general li shih-tseng of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the tientsin trade union council, the municipal women's federation, the municipal committee of the chinese communist youth league and the tientsin branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, as well as several hundred local young people.

after arriving in china on april 23, the delegation led by gohei tani with shigekazu urano as deputy leader visited shanghai, peking and tientsin, calling at factories, the takang oilfield, a rural people's commune, schools, hospitals, a workers' housing estate and a people's liberation army unit. the japanese friends had wide contacts and held discussions and get-togethers with chinese people, and this helped deepen mutual understanding and friendship between the people and youth of china and japan.

on the morning of may first, the young japanese friends joined the tientsin workers, peasants, p.l.a. soldiers, young people, women and students in the lake park in celebrating the international labour day and they were given a warm welcome. the young people of the two countries planted trees of friendship in the park and attended a performance of chinese and japanese songs by tientsin professional and amateur singers. the young japanese workers joined their local chinese counterparts in singing

"the internationale", "i like peking's tien an men" and the japanese song "cherry blossom", expressing the determination of the people and youth of the two countries to live in friendship from generation to generation.

yesterday afternoon, both the men's and women's teams of the japanese youth ship delegation and the tientsin team middle school students played friendly base ball and soft ball matches in the minyuan stadium and their tenacity and courageous spirit and good skill won warm applauses from more than 15,000 spectators.

first vice-chairman wu tai and vice-chairman wang chen-tang of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee met and had a warm and friendly conversation with the leaders of the japanese delegation when they were in tientsin. the municipal revolutionary committee gave a reception in honour of the japanese friends.

before leaving tientsin for home, delegation leader gohei tani gave a reciprocal reception. at the reception permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people and youth of japan and china, delegation leader gohei tani and first vice-chairman wu tai proposed toasts to the development of the friendship between the people of japan and china so that they may live in friendship from generation to generation.

CHINA AND MALDIVES

Chinese Ambassador to Sri Lanka and Maldives Visits Maldives

(NCNA-English Colombo, May 1, 1975)

huang ming-ta, chinese ambassador to sri lanka and the maldives paid a visit to the maldives from april 26 to 30.

huang ming-ta was received by maldivian president amir ibrahim nasir who expressed the hope that the friendly relations between the maldives and china would be strengthened.

the chinese ambassador also called upon vice-president and minister of finance abdul sattar and vice-president and minister of fishery ahmed pashana.

on april 27, the maldivian ministry of external affairs gave a dinner in honour of the chinese

ambassador. present on the occasion were vice-presidents abdul sattar, ahmed pashana and ibrahim shahab and other maldivian officials.

the following evening ambassador huang ming-ta gave a dinner to thank the maldivian government leaders. it proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

on april 26 huang ming-ta on behalf of the chinese government and u. a. khaleel, director of the tele-communications department, on behalf of the maldivian government signed a communique for the formal handing over of tele-communications equipment as gifts from the chinese government to the maldivian government. the equipment has been installed in male and the lama atoll in the south jointly by chinese and maldivian technicians for internal tele-communications purposes.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Friends Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1975)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, today feted and had a friendly conversation with a five-member delegation of the mexican society of friends of the people's china led by madame virginia chapa.

the delegation arrived here on april 27.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Singapore and Chinese Football Teams Play Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1975)

more than 80,000 spectators in peking watched a flood-lit friendly football match between the singapore national team and chinese team this evening. the score was 1:0 in favour of the home team.

chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, li ching-chuan, leading

member of the all-china sports federation, and chao hsi-wu, president of the chinese football association, watched the match. they met and had a friendly conversation with leader of the delegation of the singapore football association richard pates and team leader n. ganesan prior to the match.

with a tight defence, the visitors successfully frustrated the attacks launched by the chinese team. the score was 0:0 at halftime.

the home team in the second period of play spreadeagled the singapore defence by a two-wing attack and then centred the ball to goalmouth for scoring opportunities. chinese centre-forward wang chi-lien headed a long pass from the left corner into the net in the 85th minute.

the good sportsmenship shown by both teams drew warm applause from the spectators.

CHINA AND SYRIA

China, Syria Youth Football Teams Hold Match

(NCNA-English Damascus, Apr. 30, 1975)

the china youth football team held a match here today with the syria youth football team to the warm welcome of over 1,000 spectators.

chairman of the syrian general sports federation ridha mohammed asfahani, secretary general of the syrian football federation sameh imam and other persons from the syrian sports circles watched the match.

watching the match also were chinese ambassador tsao ke-chiang and other foreign envoys.

the chinese team arrived here on april 22 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the syrian general sports federation.

the team visited homs city on april 25 and aleppo city on april 28 where it held friendly matches with the youth football teams.

CHINA AND UN

UNIDO Council Holds 9th Session

(NCNA-English Vienna, Apr. 30. 1975)

the 9th session of the council of the united nations industrial development organization (unido), which opened here on april 21, discussed the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the second unido conference in lima. representatives of many third world countries condemned the superpowers for obstructing the implementation of these resolutions and firmly defended the positive results of the lima conference.

the u.s. representative, who had voted against the "declaration and plan of action of lima on industrial development and cooperation" last march, continued to attack the basic principles of the document at the session. the soviet representative, who had been forced to vote for the document at the lima conference but made a "reservation of opinion" in writing after the conference, again expressed a "reservation of opinion" on the demands of the developing countries at the present session.

the algerian representative pointed out in his speech that the documents adopted at the lima conference are in conformity with world political and economic developments and are, therefore, irreversible. it is impossible for anybody to change this situation, he added.

the philippine representative expressed indignation at the behaviour of a certain representative who styled himself as "supporting the developing countries" but voiced his strong reservation on the articles with which the developing countries are most concerned.

the tanzanian representative said that he cannot help protesting against the practice of voting in favour at the meeting but stealthily dishing out a reservation of opinion in written form after the meeting.

the chinese representative pointed out that the "declaration and plan of action of lima on industrial development and cooperation" sets down many clear regulations in the fields concerning industrial development in accordance with the principles of the 6th special session of the u.n. general assembly on the establishment of a new international order. this document reflects the pressing demand and resolute will of the developing countries in their struggle to oppose colonialist, imperialist and hegemonic control, exploitation and plunder, to further defend their state sovereignty,

to develop their national economy and to establish their national industry.

the document is, the chinese representative said, the result of the third world countries' adherence to principles and perseverance in struggle. referring to how to implement the resolutions adopted at the lima conference, he pointed out that first of all, it is imperative to carry out firmly the basic principles laid down in this document, to insist on destroying the old and establishing the new in the realm of industrial development and cooperation and to fight various kinds of disruptive activities at the unido council meetings aimed at obstructing the implementation of the resolutions of the conference. secondly, the unido should further formulate and revise its specific working plans and projects according to the requirements of this document. thirdly, in order to guarantee the implementation of this document, it is necessary to enlarge the unido council by increasing the seats for developing countries and the offices for them in the unido secretariat.

Discussion on "Innocent Passage" Ends at Sea Law Conference

(NCNA-English Geneva, Apr. 30, 1975)

the discussion on "innocent passage" through straits within territorial sea concluded yesterday on the second committee of the third united nations conference on the law of the sea. representatives of many third world countries firmly opposed the two superpowers' policies of aggression and expansion which threaten the sovereignty and security of the coastal countries. they insisted that foreign warships must give notice to a coastal state in advance and get its permission before passing its territorial sea. the informal meetings in the past few days discussed the definition of innocent passage. representatives of albania, brazil, jamaica, democratic yemen, mexico, china, greece, peru, honduras, tunisia, guinea, argentina, liberia, ghana, nigeria, fiji, spain and canada maintained that actions of foreign vessels harmful to coastal countries' peace and security should be written on the draft resolution. these include "all war acts" of foreign military vessels against coastal countries, "any espionage act affecting the defence or security of coastal countries", "any propoganda affecting the security of coastal countries", and "any other activities not directly related with passage". the soviet representative was much annoyed. he declared that the soviet delegation did not agree to detailed enumeration of acts not within the category of innocent passage.

he said that it was unnecessary to do so, otherwise there was nothing which could not be included in the draft articles.

the tunisian representative pointed out: we do not know what the warships and nuclear submarines of you maritime powers may do while passing through the territorial sea of a coastal country. if a coastal country affirms beforehand that their passage through its territorial sea is innocent, this will be extremely dangerous.

the brazilian representative noted that it is hard to understand why some people are so much afraid of the enumeration of acts of foreign vessels not within the category of innocent passage. the argument of the representative of a big power that so long as the "international law" permits, foreign military vessels can enjoy innocent passage through the territorial sea of a coastal country is tantamount to complete denial of a new regime of the law of the sea now being drawn up.

the representative of the people's democratic republic of yemen emphasized, the developing countries are concerned about the inviolable sovereignty of their territorial sea. imperialism's warships and nuclear submarines are harmful to the peace and security of mankind. therefore, necessary measures should be taken when they pass through the territorial sea or a port of a coastal country. otherwise world tension will never be relaxed.

the albanian representative noted, "the principal concern of the freedom-loving independent countries is to ensure their security and sovereignty which are threatened precisely by the united states and the soviet union. out of their well-deliberated hegemonic aims, the united states and the soviet union have among other things sent their fleets to all corners of the earth, off the coasts of the sovereign countries. these fleets cruise on the seas and oceans and intrude into waters near the coasts of the freedom- and peace-loving countries. the free passage of these warships which are of gross tonnage and in such a great number, through the territorial waters or a strait within the territorial sea of a coastal country without its authorization will at every moment lead to de facto occupation of that country. nobody has doubt about it." he declared that the albanian delegation will not accept any compromise on this issue.

the albanian representative went on to say, behind the arguments which oppose prior notification to and authorization from a coastal country for the passage of any warship through its strait is the aim of the two superpowers to legalize their right to launch surprise military attacks at any moment against the independence of peaceful

sovereign countries or even to intimidate them with a view to establishing their hegemony.

the chinese representative pointed out, a coastal state is entitled to full sovereignty over its territorial sea. in passing through or over the territorial sea of another country, foreign vessels or aircraft should respect its sovereignty, abide by its laws and regulations, this is a matter of course. it is entirely within the sovereignty of a coastal country to apply the regime of innocent passage within the territorial sea with a view to safeguarding its independence and security.

the chinese representative stressed, at present, the superpowers are pursuing hegemonism and the policies of aggression and expansion in an intensified manner. at the same time, their contention for hegemony is stepping up. they often send large numbers of warships to carry out threat, intervention and aggression in all parts of the world and to compete with each other for spheres of influence. this disturbs the tranquility of the whole world. they demand so-called "freedom" of military action not only in international waters and exclusive economic zones but also within the territorial sea of other countries in utter disregard of their sovereignty. they feverishly advocate that warships should be allowed to pass freely through the territorial sea or a strait within the territorial sea of another country without its prior authorization. this position characteristic of out-and-out sea hegemonism is unacceptable to the small and medium-sized countries in asia, africa and latin america which have suffered a great deal from the aggression and bullying by colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism and which have now risen to their feet. it is also unacceptable to all countries which esteem sovereignty and independence.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Vice Premier Meets American Youth
China Trip

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1975)

vice-premier chen yung-kuei met and had a cordial, friendly conversation here this evening with an american youth china trip led by jean rosner.

present on the occasion were american friends in peking erwin engst, joan hinton and bertha sneck.

present also were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and hu hung-fan and chia chi-chou.

the american youth china trip arrived in peking on april 5 for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. the american guests visited the tachai production brigade in north china. they will soon leave here to tour other parts of china before going home.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Chinese Vice Minister Meets and Fetes
Venezuelan Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 1, 1975)

sun hsiao-feng, chinese vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries, met and feted here this evening anibal martinez, permanent secretary of the venezuelan national front in defence of petroleum, and his wife. they had a friendly conversation.

anibal martinez and his wife arrived in china on april 28.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Peking Grand Rally Warmly Celebrates Great Victory of People of South Vietnam in Complete Liberation of South Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1975)

with boundless joy, more than 10,000 people in the chinese capital gathered at a grand rally in the great hall of the people here today in warm celebration of the great victory of the heroic people of south viet nam in liberating saigon and the entire south viet nam. the rally extended the warmest congratulations and paid the highest tribute to the entire people of south and north viet nam.

attending the rally were chinese party and state leaders wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, hua kuo-feng, wu teh, chen yung-kuei, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, hsu hsiang-chien, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, ngapo ngawang-jigme, hsu teh-heng, li su-wen, wang chen, yu chiu-li, ku mu and sun chien, and vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference shen yen-ping.

among the guests at the rally were:

tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking; and nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; and

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

the imposing great hall of the people today was permeated with a warm atmosphere of comradeship and fraternity between the chinese and vietnamese people. on the backdrop of the rostrum were the official flag of the republic of south viet nam, and the national flags of the democratic republic of viet nam and china. two huge streamers strung across the auditorium were inscribed conspicuously with the slogans: "warmly celebrate the great victory in the vietnamese people's national liberation war exclamation" and "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and viet nam exclamation"

a prolonged and thunderous standing ovation greeted charge d'affaires a.i. tran binh, ambassador nguyen trong vinh and prime minister penn nouth as they mounted

the rostrum in the company of wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping and other chinese party and state leaders at four p.m.

wu teh, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, declared the rally open. a military band played the official song of the republic of south viet nam and the national anthems of the democratic republic of viet nam and china.

the rally was addressed by yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of national defence, charge d'affaires a.i. tran binh and ambassador nguyen trong vinh. their speeches were punctuated by outbursts of applauses. (the three speeches were released in full separately)

workers, peasants from suburban people's communes, commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army and office cadres at the rally were overjoyed and inspired by the great victory won by the vietnamese people in their struggle for liberation. they said the vietnamese people's victory is a common victory for the united struggle of the people of indo-china, a common victory for the people of the third world and the people throughout the world. they expressed the determination of the chinese people to continue to unite, fight and win victories together with the vietnamese people in their common struggle.

today's rally was organized by the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

among other guests at the rally were diplomatic officials of the embassies of the r.s.v.n. and the d.r.v.n. and other vietnamese comrades in peking; sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and thiounn prasith, alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee; diplomatic envoys of other countries to china and members of the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association.

present at the rally were:

vice-president of the supreme people's court tseng han-chou;

members of the n.p.c. standing committee teng ying-chao and tseng sheng; and

leading members of departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee and the government, the general

departments and various services of the p.l.a., the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other departments concerned, including keng piao, chiao kuan-hua, li chiang, fang yi, li ta, wei po-ting, chang chih-ming, wang hung-kun, kao hou-liang, wang hai-jung, ho ying, shen chien, chen mu-hua, kuo lu, yu mei, liu hsi-chang, chin tsu-min, lu chin-tung, yang po-lan, lu ying, teng kang, hsieh li-fu and yang chi; chinese ambassador to the republic of south viet nam wang jo-chieh; as well as representatives of the workers and peasants in peking and p.l.a. combat heroes chang yin-hua, wang yu-ju, wang chien-tsai, li chin, huang wan-feng and chang teh-heng.

Speech by Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying at Peking Rally in Celebration of Liberation of Saigon

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1975)

following is the full text of the speech made by yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of national defence, at today's rally of the people of the capital in celebration of the liberation of saigon by the south vietnamese people:

respected charge d'affaires a.i. tran binh,

respected ambassador nguyen trong vinh,

respected prime minister samdech penn nouth,

comrades and friends,

a fortnight ago, we celebrated here the great victory of the liberation of phnom penh by the heroic cambodian people. today, the people of all circles in our capital are again jubilantly holding a grand rally here to warmly celebrate the great victory of the capture of saigon and the complete liberation of south viet nam by the heroic south vietnamese people and partake of the joy of victory with our vietnamese comrades-in-arms. now, please allow me, on behalf of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung, the communist party of china and the chinese government and people, to extend our warmest congratulations and high salute to the national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of south

viet nam and the heroic south vietnamese people's armed forces, to the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and to the fraternal vietnamese people in the south and the north.

the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is the most fierce and protracted of all anti-aggression wars since the second world war. it will be recalled that as soon as the geneva agreements were signed in 1954, u.s. imperialism perfidiously and brazenly tore up the agreements and stretched its claws of aggression into south viet nam, groomed the ngo dinh diem puppet clique, rabidly massacred south vietnamese people and perpetrated sanguinary suppression of the vietnamese revolution. but where there is oppression there is resistance. the vietnamese people who have a glorious tradition of combating imperialism and colonialism were not cowed by the ferocity of imperialism and its lackeys. holding high the banner of "firm resolve to fight and to win" of president ho chi minh, they waged a vigorous people's war, defying brute force, fearing no sacrifice, advancing wave upon wave and fighting relentlessly and valiantly against the reactionary u.s.-puppet clique. amidst the flames of the revolutionary war, the south vietnamese people's armed forces grew from small to big and from weak to strong and were steeled and became a powerful people's army. they successively smashed the "special warfare", the "local war" and the "vietnamized" war unleashed by u.s. imperialism. under the leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government and with energetic support and assistance from the people in north viet nam and throughout the world, the south vietnamese armymen and civilians grew stronger as they fought. firmly holding the initiative in the war and ceaselessly launching fierce attacks on the enemy, they annihilated large numbers of enemy effectives, frustrated the various schemes of aggression of the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys and finally compelled the united states and the puppet regime to sign the paris agreement in 1973. all the u.s. aggressor troops were compelled to withdraw from south viet nam. but at the same time, the nguyen van thieu puppet clique, instigated and backed by the united states, unscrupulously violated the paris agreement, refused to effect national concord, constantly encroached on the liberated areas in south viet nam and rabidly suppressed and massacred south vietnamese people. in the face of these criminal activities of the reactionary saigon clique, the patriotic south vietnamese armymen and civilians firmly launched a righteous counter-offensive in self-defence and gave it a fatal punishment. on april 26 this year the people's liberation armed forces started the operation named the ho chi minh campaign. with overwhelming and all-conquering might,

they thoroughly routed the saigon puppet troops, crushed the puppet regime and finally, on april 30, completely liberated saigon -- the glorious city of ho chi minh -- and won the most splendid victory of viet nam's war for national liberation.

the great victory of the vietnamese people's war for national liberation is of tremendous international importance and far-reaching historic significance. the history of their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, which lasted for more than a decade, is a history of the victory of a protracted people's war over a frenzied imperialist war of aggression as well as an illustrious proof that a small country can defeat a big one and a weak country can defeat a strong one. the great victory of the vietnamese people's war against aggression gives powerful encouragement to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries and sets a glorious example for all the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples in their struggles for liberation.

the war of aggression waged by u.s. imperialism in south viet nam for more than a decade was a most brutal neo-colonialist war. u.s. imperialism not only equipped a million or so puppet troops but dispatched several hundred thousands of its own troops. it used all modern lethal weapons including toxic chemicals, short of the atom bomb, dropped a greater tonnage of bombs than was used throughout the second world war and employed all kinds of vicious strategies and tactics. all this brought enormous sufferings to the vietnamese people. however, the course of the war in viet nam is also an eloquent proof that the people, and not weapons, are the main factor deciding the outcome of a war. the vietnamese people, though a people of a small and weak country, are able to defeat a big and strong enemy because their struggle is a just one and because they dare to defy all seemingly powerful enemies and persist in a relentless and brave protracted armed struggle and are good at using revolutionary dual tactics to frustrate counter-revolutionary dual tactics. the victory of the vietnamese people's liberation struggle provide valuable experience for the liberation cause of the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples of the world and has made a great contribution to the cause.

comrades and friends,

at present the international situation is excellent, and the situation in indochina is all the more inspiring. the victories of the cambodian people and the vietnamese people have definitely struck a most crushing blow at imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. in this favourable situation, the people of all countries will further uphold unity and persevere in struggle and win

new victories in the fight against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

china and viet nam are close neighbours linked by mountains and rivers and mutually dependent like the lips and the teeth. our two peoples are dear and near comrades-in-arms and brothers. in the protracted revolutionary struggle, they have always sympathized with and supported each other and have forged a profound militant friendship. our friendship has been cultivated personally by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh. it has been tested by protracted revolutionary wars, and no force on earth can destroy it. both in the war years of the past and in the present period of socialist revolution and socialist construction, the chinese people have continuously received the sympathy and support of the fraternal vietnamese people. we take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to our vietnamese brothers. we wish also to reiterate that we chinese people always regard the vietnamese people's struggle as our own struggle and their victory as our own victory. today, the entire fraternal vietnamese people are jubilantly celebrating the complete liberation of south viet nam; we chinese people, following chairman mao's teachings, will continue to perform our internationalist duty, resolutely support the vietnamese people in their just cause of consolidating their fruits of victory and reunifying and building their fatherland. we are firmly convinced that, under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the vietnamese people in the south and the north will surely overcome all difficulties and obstacles on their road of continued advance and ceaselessly win new and greater victories.

long live the great victory of the vietnamese people's war for national liberation exclamation

long live the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and vietnamese peoples exclamation

Speech by Charge d'Affaires Tran Binh of
Republic of South Vietnam at Peking Rally
in Celebration of Liberation of Saigon

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1975)

following is
the full text of the speech by tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, at today's rally of the people of the chinese capital in celebration of the liberation of saigon by the people of south viet nam:

respected comrade wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

respected comrade yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee,

respected comrade teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

respected comrade wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee,

respected samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

respected comrade nguyen trong vinh, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the democratic republic of viet nam to china,

respected heads of diplomatic missions, charge d'affaires and mesdames,

respected comrades and friends,

today, in a delightful and joyous atmosphere we would like to express our thanks to comrades wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping and wu teh and other comrades leaders of the party, government and representatives of all people's strata of peking capital for organizing this solemn meeting in congratulation of the complete liberation of south viet nam.

we feel deeply moved and sincerely thank vice-chairman yeh chien-ying for his extremely beautiful words about the great victory recorded by the south vietnamese people, about the friendly relations between the peoples of viet nam and china and reaffirm once again the wholehearted support extended by the chinese people to the south vietnamese people.

on this occasion, we would like comrades to convey the best regards, and the greetings of militant solidarity extended by the leaders of the national liberation front and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and of the south vietnamese people to respected chairman mao tsetung, other leaders of the chinese party, chinese government and fraternal chinese people.

comrades and friends,

over the past twenty years and more, the u.s. imperialists have grossly trampled underfoot the geneva agreement, carried out an extremely barbarous war of aggression in south viet nam scheming to turn it into a neo-colony of the united states, thus perpetuating the partition of viet nam.

under the glorious banner of great justice of the national liberation front and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the south vietnamese people have bravely waged a great resistance war against u.s. aggression, for national salvation, enjoying an extremely great support and assistance and encouraged by the splendid exploits and the boundless sacrifices of the kith-and-kin northern compatriots for the cause of liberation of south viet nam, the south vietnamese armed forces and people have enhanced to the greatest extent the revolutionary heroism, persistently and indomitably fought and overcome all sacrifices and hardship in order together with the people throughout the country to defeat many strategies of war aggression pursued by the u.s. imperialists and thus compelling them to sign the paris agreement on viet nam.

for many years, especially since the signing of the paris agreement on viet nam, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam has put forth many fair and reasonable proposals and invariably worked hard for the realization of the south vietnamese people's most imperative aspirations for peace, independence, democracy, national reconciliation and concord, stabilization and improvement of living conditions and proceeding to the ultimate peaceful reunification of fatherland. but as far as the united states is concerned, it has refused to put an end to its military involvement and interference in the internal affairs of south viet nam. it has made every effort to exercise its dangerous and perfidious scheme of maintaining the saigon puppet administration, sabotaging in a very serious manner many provisions of the paris agreement on viet nam, continuing the perpetration of crimes against the south vietnamese people and eluding its response to the south vietnamese people's fundamental demands.

being fully aware of beloved president ho chi minh's teaching: "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom" and determined to achieve their lofty objective in the impetus of the victories, the armed forces and people in the south have launched successive attacks and vigorous uprisings in punishment of all violations and sabotage of the paris agreement by the u.s. and puppet administration. within a short period of time they have recorded many victories of strategic significance, creating good conditions for the advance toward the complete liberation of south viet nam. in its history, the vietnamese nation has many times possessed the moment of solemnity, and the vietnam revolution is now marching at a new pace. the armed forces and people from their position of superiority over the enemy, on april 26, 1975 began a campaign code-named beloved president ho chi minh campaign in which they spear-headed their attacks at the last bastion of the u.s. and its puppet in saigon. on april 30, 1975 at 9:25 a.m. the puppet administration and its army capitulated unconditionally and at 11:30 a.m. on the same day the banner of great justice of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam was fluttering throughout south viet nam including the saigon city.

saigon city, which bears the name of great president ho chi minh, and south viet nam as a whole were completely liberated, the war of aggression waged by u.s. imperialism in south viet nam was completely frustrated, and the saigon puppet administration, an instrument of the u.s., was completely liquidated.

this great victory is not only of the vietnamese people but also of the close militant solidarity of the three indochinese peoples, of the sympathy and support extended by the chinese people, the peoples of other socialist and non-aligned countries and friends in the five continents, including the progressive american people.

dear comrades and friends,

viet nam and china are two dear fraternal neighbourly countries. the great friendship and close militant solidarity between the vietnamese and chinese peoples which have been long fostered by president ho chi minh and chairman mao, now are blossoming and gaining fruits. this finds its expression in a famous verse composed by our boundlessly beloved uncle ho and kept in every vietnamese's heart:

"the profound relationship between viet nam and china is that of comrades and brothers."

in the course of struggle against u.s. aggression, the south vietnamese people have always enjoyed the

sympathy, the great precious and effective support and assistance given by the party and the government of china and the chinese people, the armed forces and people in south viet nam always bear in minds the statement by chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, a respected friend of the vietnamese people: "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." following respected chairman mao's teachings, the fraternal chinese people have actively given their support to the revolutionary struggle of the south vietnamese people. the products given by the chinese people to the south vietnamese people have to undergo many bombings and shellings of the u.s. aggressors to reach our compatriots and fighters. they carry with them the feeling of the rear to the front, thus making a real contribution to the victories recorced by the south vietnamese armed forces and people.

after the signing of the paris agreement on viet nam comrade state and party leaders of china and the chinese people once again re-affirmed their unswerving stand to give all-out support to the revolutionary struggle of the south vietnamese people until the total victory is won. the non-refund economic aid given by china to the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam has made a contribution, together with the vietnamese people, to healing the wounds of war and to the struggle in defence of the paris agreement on viet nam.

today we would like, with our warm feelings, to express our profound gratitude to the great, precious and effective support extended by respected chairman mao, the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the fraternal chinese people to the revolutionary cause of struggle of the south vietnamese people. we will do our best to contribute to the strengthening of militant solidarity and the evergreen and everlasting great friendship between viet nam and china.

we wish to extend our warm congratulations to the complete victory of the fraternal cambodian people, to the new victory recorced by the fraternal lao people. we would like to express, from our hearts, our gratitude to the lao and cambodian peoples for their sympathy and great support to the glorious cause of revolution of the south vietnamese people, and who have been fighting shoulder to shoulder in the same trench against the u.s. imperialist aggressors. loyal to the joint communique of the summit conference of the indochinese countries, the south vietnamese people pledge to make every effort in contribution to the consolidation and development of great friendship and close militant solidarity with the fraternal lao and cambodian peoples.

we are thoroughly aware that in our past struggle against u.s. aggression for national salvation as well as in our struggle for the strict implementation of the paris agreement, the south vietnamese people have always enjoyed the sympathy and the great and precious support and assistance extended by the governments and peoples of other socialist and non-aligned countries, by the progressive peoples including the progressive people in the u.s. on this occasion we would like to express our deep thanks for their sympathy and great and precious support and assistance.

dear comrades and friends,

during the past few days, we the whole vietnamese people have been living in a seething mood of victory for having put into practice our beloved president ho chi minh's teaching: "to drive the u.s. out, and to overthrow the puppet". it was the complete liberation of south viet nam, thus bringing the revolutionary struggle in the south to a new stage.

we are firmly convinced that the south vietnamese people, upholding their glorious revolutionary tradition, at the same time enjoying the unconditional assistance of the kith-and-kin northern compatriots, the sympathy and great support from the indochinese peoples, the chinese people, other peoples in the socialist and non-aligned countries and friends in the five continents, will quickly rebuild a peaceful, independent, democratic and national reconciliation and concord south viet nam and will stabilize and improve their living conditions then proceeding to the peaceful reunification of fatherland.

- may the great friendship and close militant solidarity between the peoples of viet nam and china be evergreen and everlasting.

- may i wish: great successes to the chinese people exclamation
great successes to the vietnamese people exclamation
great successes to the three indochinese peoples exclamation

Speech by DRVN Ambassador to China Nguyen Trong Vinh at Peking Rally in Celebration of Liberation of Saigon

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1975)

following is the full text of the speech by nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, at today's rally of the people of the chinese capital in celebration of the liberation of saigon by the people of south viet nam:

respected comrade wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

respected comrade yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee,

respected comrade teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

respected comrade wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee,

respected prime minister samdech penn nouth,

comrade charge d'affaires tran binh,

their excellencies ambassadors, charge d'affaires a.i. and their wives,

comrades and friends,

first of all, on behalf of the vietnamese people we sincerely thank all the party and state leaders of china, samdech penn nouth, ambassadors, charges d'affaires and their wives and all representatives of the people from all walks of life and friends in peking present here today at this meeting held by the revolutionary committee of peking municipality to welcome the great victory won by our vietnamese people.

we feel greatly encouraged by and thankful for the praise and congratulations full of militant friendship and fraternal solidarity with the vietnamese people that comrade yeh chien-ying has just, on behalf of the chinese people, expressed in his speech.

comrades and friends,

suffering from the exploitation and oppression under the colonial rule, the vietnamese people, from generation after generation for nearly one hundred years, have been rising up to struggle persistently. especially, since 1930 when our party came into being and began

taking up the leadership, the revolutionary struggle of the vietnamese people has been carried out even more fiercely, which at time went underground, at time went publically, political struggle combined with armed struggle multifariously and versatilely.

in august 1945 with seething revolutionary spirit, the entire vietnamese people rose up to seize power from the japanese fascists and founded the democratic republic of viet nam (drvn). right after that the french colonialists mobilized aircraft, warships, staging an aggression for a come-back in an attempt to enslave our nation once again. in the spirit of "rather die than being enslaved", our entire nation with only rifles, spears and bamboo pikes stood up to carry out an arduous and protracted resistance war and ultimately won the brilliant victory of dien bien phu which put an end to the old french colonialism in our country. succeeding the french imperialists, the u.s. imperialists jumped into south viet nam for an aggression, with all barbarous, cruel and perfidious schemes. four different strategies were adopted in four successive terms of u.s. presidency. enormous economic and military potentials were massively mobilized in realization of their aggressive schemes; a large quantity of weapons, and most up-to-date means of war were put into use and "greatest bombardment ever seen in the world" was carried out, in which even chemical weapons were used, killing tens of thousands of our countrymen, destroying everything regardless of hospitals, schools, factories, paddy fields and natural resources with greatest brutality in an attempt to push viet nam back to "the stone age". in fact, our country has been badly devastated, our people have shed lots of their blood, viet nam has endured great sacrifices. however, at last the will of the vietnamese nation to wrest back independence and freedom has not been crushed, but on the contrary, it is the aggressive ambition of the ring-leader of the imperialists, the most powerful international gendarme that has been smashed, the neo-colonial war by the u.s. imperialists has been completely lost, their supremacy has been deeply buried. they have become weaker than ever. on april 30, 1975 when the last u.s. aggressor quitted, the saigon puppet and traitorous regime collapsed, and the flag of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam was flaunting on top of the "presidential palace". the vietnamese nation won the greatest, most wonderful, heroic and brilliant victory in her history of struggle against foreign aggression. a new page has turned in the annals of the vietnamese history. the vietnamese nation has entered a new stage of brilliant development: the country has won complete independence, the nation has been completely liberated. the people of the whole country are really living in freedom and genuine peace, steadily advancing to build up a new well-off and happy life in the united country. on this most glorious and grand festive occasion in the history

of the nation the vietnamese people are overjoyed that they have materialized the lofty wishes in the "last testament" of president ho chi minh -- our great, beloved and venerated leader. our historical victory today is the result of the correct line put forward by the party and president ho chi minh, the firm and creative leadership and guidance in the course of revolutionary struggle. grasping the persistent revolutionary spirit and basing on the correct analysis of the balance of forces between the enemy and the revolutionary forces, our party has brought into full play the potential strength of a just cause, built up the unity of the entire people, the oneness of minds of the people in both north and south viet nam in a firm resolve to fight and to win by all suitable means. it has brought into full play the strength of the people's war, mobilizing the whole people in a common fight against the enemy, carrying out the combination of the armed, political and diplomatic struggles, using the tactic of "combining three categories of forces for one campaign". military offensive was combined with people's uprisings along with "propagation and agitation campaign" among the enemy troops. our party has combined patriotism with proletarian internationalism; on the one hand the party has brought into full play the spirit of independence and keeping the initiative in its own hands, on the other hand it has unceasingly promoted the international unity on the basis of marxism-leninism. this correct leadership has also manifested itself in the spirit of resilience, determination and flexibility, in creating favourable opportunities and seizing the right opportunity for timely actions in order to win decisive victory. under the leadership and education of our party, the people and armed forces have developed the fine tradition of undauntedness and staunchness of our nation, fully grasped the spirit of "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom", and at the same time, they have been fully conscious of their international duty to the national independence movements and the revolutionary movements of the oppressed peoples all over the world. they have fought valiantly, fearing no sacrifices and hardships, overcoming all difficulties and advancing resolutely forward to new victories.

today's great victory is also the victory of the superiority and vitality of socialism in north vietnam -- the powerful revolutionary base of the whole country.

our people's victory today has also stemmed from the three torrents of revolution of our time, the effective strength of the great international support and assistance for our just cause.

it is the strength of militant solidarity and mutual assistance among the three nations: vietnam, laos and cambodia in their struggle against their common enemy for common victory. the great and historical

victory of liberating phnom penh on april 17, 1975 won by the heroic cambodian people and our complete liberation of saigon on 30th of the same month are the most brilliant and concrete result of such a militant solidarity.

for their precious aid, we are very grateful to the fraternal countries laos and combodia who have been fighting shoulder to shoulder with the vietnamese people and they have shed their own blood for the closer relations among them. we pledge ourselves to keep such a solid unity forever.

our victory is also a victory of the great, wholehearted and effective assistance in many fields of the fraternal chinese communist party, government and people.

in the glorious victory of dien bien phu won by the vietnamese people there was valuable contribution made by the chinese communist party and people. in the struggle against the powerful enemy -- the u.s. imperialists, the effects of the "great rear area", that the chinese communist party and chairman mao reserve for the vietnamese people, were seen even more clearly. all of our people can see clearly the support and assistance from the chinese people ranging from parts of the roads or bridges to daily life necessities; in many aspects of daily life and fighting, every combatant of us could see obviously the support and assistance of the chinese people. when the u.s. imperialists, meeting with bitter failure, wildly blockaded the north, the chinese party, government and people were very active in helping us in transportation in order to meet the demand at the front line. i should say that whenever we met any difficulty, the chinese people were with us, and in every victory of ours there was contribution made by the chinese people. this is a splendid manifestation of the spirit of proletarian internationalism, of the militant friendship sharing weal and woe together. such fine relations our party, government and people will never forget. once again, on behalf of the central committee of the party, the vietnamese government and people, i would like to express our sincere thanks to respected chairman mao, the fraternal chinese communist party, government and people. in fulfilment of our beloved president ho chi minh's teachings and our vietnam workers' party's policy, the vietnamese people will, as always, forever unite with the chinese people for the vital interests of revolution in our two countries. the victory of the vietnamese people can't be separated from the extremely important and essential assistance from other socialist, fraternal countries, without it we could not have smashed the enemy so early. the vietnamese people forever keep in their minds these great assistance and contribution.

the support and encouragement rendered by the communist and workers' movements, by the countries struggling to win and safeguard independence, by the progressive movements of justice and peace-loving people the world over including the progressive american people, are an active impetus to and a valuable source of encouragement for the vietnamese people in their just cause of struggle. the vietnamese people would like to extend to our friends all over the world our sincere thanks.

comrades and friends,

once again i wish to express our sincere thanks to the revolutionary committee of the peking municipality for holding this grand rally today to welcome the great historical victory of the vietnamese people, and i wish to express our thanks to the peking people for their warm sentiments toward their comrades-in-arms and their intimate brothers. i'm sincerely thankful to the party and state leaders of china, samdech penn nouth, to the foreign comrades and friends who have kindly come to share with us great and jubilant joy and happiness on the occasion of the historic and glorious victory won by our vietnamese nation.

-- long live the great victory of the vietnamese people exclamation

-- long live the eternal, fraternal and militant unity between the peoples of vietnam and china exclamation

Premier Pham Van Dong Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Hanoi, May 2, 1975)

pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the viet nam workers' party central committee and premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam yesterday received fu hao, chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n.

on behalf of the v.n.w.p. central committee, the vietnamese government and people, premier pham van dong asked ambassador fu hao to notify the communist party of china, the chinese government and people of the great victory of the south vietnamese people. at the same time, he thanked chairman mao tsetung, other chinese party and government leaders for their message of greeting to the vietnamese leaders dated april 30.

premier pham van dong had a cordial and friendly talk with ambassador fu hao.

Great Victory of People's War

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1975)

striking with the momentum of an avalanche and fighting with the determination to fight and win, the heroic south vietnamese army and people defeated the traitorous nguyen van thieu clique, saboteurs of the paris agreement, and its millions of puppet troops, liberated saigon and achieved the great people's war victory that shook the world.

the liberation of saigon is an outcome of the greatest historical significance, won by the vietnamese people in a protracted just war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. it is the second great event to focus world attention in indochina and asia after the liberation of cambodia. this victory greatly heightens the militancy of revolutionary people all over the world and is a mortal blow to the arrogance of imperialism and the reactionaries. it sets a brilliant example to the anti-imperialist revolutionary movement of the people the world over.

the victory of the south vietnamese people and army fully illustrates the limitless might of people's war, proof that a just war supported by the people is bound to triumph and that reactionary cliques violating the people's interests are bound to be defeated. it once again demonstrates that the rule of history that a small and weak nation can defeat one that is big and strong.

only two years ago, the nguyen van thieu clique, supported by the u.s., with its million troops armed with modern equipment, controlled the major cities and main lines of communication. nonetheless, under the fierce attacks of the south vietnamese liberation armed forces, the nguyen van thieu clique was totally overthrown. beginning last march, the south vietnamese army and people, supported by the people in the liberated areas and the struggle waged by millions of people in the enemy-controlled areas, launched a drive against the saigon regime, which -- attacked front and rear -- was brought to its knees and total collapse. in a great sweep, the people's armed forces rapidly took the main cities including hue, da nang, qui nhon, nha trang and phan thiet, completely liberated over 20 provinces, triumphantly marched into liberated saigon and overthrew the traitorous puppet regime. the great victory of the liberation of south viet nam was won.

at the beginning of the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the enemy's troops, financial resources and equipment were superior to those of the south vietnamese people. but the people's armed forces,

persisting in a correct line, turned small into big, weak into strong. growing during the fighting, the people's armed forces developed step by step into a brave and strong people's army, good at waging struggle. in the decisive early march battles of this year, this army brought its great might into play and in one month wiped out six main divisions, that is, half of the saigon puppet regime's main divisions, and liberated two thirds of the country, creating the favourable conditions for liberating the whole of south viet nam.

the reason the people's armed forces were able to defeat the u.s.-thieu clique and their troops equipped with the latest weapons is that the people's forces were fighting for the liberation of the nation with high political consciousness, disregarding sacrifices and generating boundless fighting capacity during the protracted war, they overcame numberless hardships and persisted to the end. there were few weapons, they seized those of the enemy and armed themselves. there was no food, they ate cassava and bananas. they fought in the dry-season and the rainy season. scorning the enemy strategically, they pitted one against ten with daring and infinite courage. they successively defeated the enemy's "special war", "local war", "five lines offensives" and so-called "vietnamization of the war".

the south vietnamese people affectionately refer to the people's liberation armed forces as the "people's army" and gave them full support. during the hardest times, the south vietnamese people saved on food and clothing, donated "rice for national salvation and against u.s. aggression" and raised money to support the army. young people in great numbers joined the army. the people in the enemy-controlled areas worked with the army, stood sentry, collected information and often protected it at the risk of their own and their families' lives.

the people's liberation armed forces not only dared to struggle but also became highly skilled at struggle. using the strategy and tactics of people's war they demonstrated their own superiority and wiped out the enemy's effective strength. they learned war by waging war, turning from guerrilla warfare to mobile warfare and positional warfare, from taking small strongholds to liberating big cities.

the great victory of the south vietnamese people eloquently shows that a consolidated revolutionary base is the fundamental guarantee for protracted armed struggle and defeat of the enemy. the south vietnamese people set up vast consolidated liberated areas from the 17th parallel in the north to the southernmost tip of the country. the revolutionary governments at various level led the people in building and defending the

liberated areas. holding their hoes in one hand and their rifles in the other, the south vietnamese army and people in the liberated areas developed agriculture, set up industry, organized education and public health. many places became self-sufficient in food. the consolidation and development of the liberated areas were a vital contribution to the triumphant development of the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. these areas became an unlimited source of strength for the war of national liberation.

the u.s.-puppet clique, to whom the liberated areas were a bane and a bugbear, left no stone unturned in persistent attempts to swallow up or eliminate these areas. following the conclusion of the paris agreement, the clique launched savage "pacification" operations and "nibbling" attacks against them. out of the 600,000 violations of the ceasefire committed by the saigon puppet clique since january 1973, 400,000 were attacks on the liberated areas. the heroic armed forces and people of the liberated areas bore a deep and implacable hatred for the enemy. they fought dauntlessly to smash the saigon puppet clique's nibbling operations. they furiously battered the enemy's military bases, strongholds and forward posts set up illegally within the liberated areas, annihilated the enemy forces and steadily recovered lost territory. in mid-march alone, the armed forces and people of tuy nguyen, the long established liberated area in trung bo, meted out stern punishment to the intruding saigon puppet troops which trampled on the paris agreement, wiping out 120,000 enemy troops. thus, the liberated areas stood firm and strong against all enemy harassment. as the situation developed, the liberated areas were expanded and linked to form ring upon ring the encirclement of the enemy-occupied cities and military bases. this laid down a powerful foundation for the seizure of big cities, the liberation of the whole of south viet nam, and, not least, for the reunification of the fatherland.

an outstanding feature of south viet nam's anti-u.s., national salvation war is that the masses of people rise up in vigorous struggle in coordination with the operations of the people's liberation armed forces. the enemy, beset with difficulties, was enmeshed in the vast network of people's war. every hamlet, forest, brook or river in the broad liberated areas was a potential battlefield and burial ground for the u.s.-puppet troops. old men and young cowherds fought among the rank and file of the anti-u.s., national salvation fighters. traps for the enemy were laid down everywhere and bamboo spikes, spears and even wild bees were used as weapons against him. guerrillas and militia units were set up in the enemy-occupied areas to keep the foe at bay, to attack and harass him from the rear. frequent

mass rallies and demonstrations were held in the enemy-occupied cities by workers, students, religion believers, journalists and others to demand democracy, freedom, living rights and national harmony and protest against the sanguinary crimes committed by the u.s.-puppet clique in violating the paris agreement, intruding into the liberated areas and suppressing the people. isolated from and abhored by the people, the destiny of the u.s.-puppet clique was thus sealed.

the just cause of the south viet nam people has won popular sympathy and support far and wide. the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam has been recognized by an increasing number of countries, and its international prestige stands high. the people of all countries in the world gave help and support to the fighting south vietnamese people. the great victory of the south viet nam people is a fruitful result of the vigorous support given by the revolutionary people the world over and is a common victory of the people of the indochinese countries who have been fighting hand in hand and supporting each other in accordance with the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples.

now the people the world over are celebrating the heroic vietnamese people's victory and expressing heartfelt wishes to them for greater successes in building up an independent, free, unified and prosperous new viet nam exclamation

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Youth Badminton Team Visits West Germany

(NCNA-English Bonn, May 1, 1975)

the chinese youth badminton team with sun lan as leader arrived here by plane this morning at the invitation of the west german badminton association. it was warmly welcomed at the airport by kuesters, chairman of the west german badminton association, and others.

the chinese team played its first match with the west german state badminton team this afternoon. taking the initiative, the chinese team played a flexible and active game. the west german team also gave a brilliant performance and was especially well coordinated in the doubles. the skillful performances

of both teams were time and again applauded by the spectators. the chinese team finally took a 5-2 win over the west german players.

gracher, director of the sports section of the cultural department of the west german foreign ministry, emmert, a director of the sports department of the west german interior ministry, and wang shu, chinese ambassador to west germany, saw the match.

the mayor of bonn gave a dinner in honour of the chinese team this evening the chinese ambassador was also present.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Yemen Arab Republic Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 2, 1975)

the yemen arab republic delegation led by mujahed abou shawareb wound up its visit to china and left here for home by plane this evening.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chen hsi-lien, vice-premier of the state council; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; and leading members of departments concerned yang chen, chu pei-chang, chai ming-wu, cheng yuan-hsing and chao chun-cheng.

present were abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the yemen arab republic to china, officials of the embassy of the yemen arab republic in peking, and diplomatic envoys of other arab countries to china.

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"MAY 7" CADRE SCHOOLS

The Proper Running of "May 7" Cadre Schools Is a Great Undertaking of Far-Reaching Significance

by

Hsia Fang-hao (夏方豪)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 7, 1975)

Today is the 9th anniversary of the issue of Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Instruction"!

In the wave of enthusiasm for the study of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, as we review the "May 7 Instruction" in conjunction with the militant practice of the "May 7" cadre school, we have further come to realize that the proper running of the "May 7" cadre school is essential for restricting the bourgeois right and strengthening the exercise of all-round dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, and is a great undertaking for using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to educate and bring up the ranks of proletarian cadres with the basic line of the Party as the key link in the three great revolutionary movements.

Chairman Mao has always paid very great attention to the question of restricting the bourgeois right under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the "May 7 Instruction" Chairman Mao calls on those of all walks of life in the whole country to "learn politics" and "criticize the bourgeoisie." The Liberation Army should separately and concurrently take part in education, agriculture, industry and mass work. The workers and peasants should also study military affairs, politics and culture. Where conditions permit, the workers should also engage in agricultural production and side occupations, and the peasants should also collectively run small plants. The students should learn in addition industrial work, farming and military affairs.

"Where conditions permit, those working in commerce, in the service trades and in Party and government organizations should do the same." All these are for restricting the bourgeois right, reducing the three major differences and extending the communist factors. The "May 7 Instruction" has discussed the question of doing a good job in the revolution in the realm of the superstructure as well as the question of strengthening the socialist economic base. It is a grand program for building the army, building the state and reforming society under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"Lenin said, 'Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale.' This also occurs among a section of the workers and a section of the Party members. Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life." Chairman Mao has pointed out the serious question of the engendering of new bourgeois elements in the above few "sections." The theory and practice of the dictatorship of the proletariat tell us that in the socialist society, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there are the three major differences between mental labor and physical labor, between town and country, etc., and there are bourgeois rights and ideas reflecting these rights. Meanwhile, as organs of administration and obedience cannot be done away with right away in socialist society, it is therefore possible for some people to convert their functions and powers into prerogatives, thus causing the capitalist principle of exchange by means of commodities to encroach upon the political life of the state and inner-Party life. All these are important factors that engender new bourgeois elements among the personnel of state organs. Therefore, to restrict the bourgeois right and resist the impact of and corrosion by the idea of bourgeois right and the bourgeois style of life has become an important problem of the personnel of state organs in persevering in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Practice shows that the serious implementation of the "May 7 Instruction," the proper running of "May 7" cadre schools and the re-education of the cadres are effective measures for solving this important problem. Those "May 7" cadre schools that are properly run have played an ever more prominent role in this field.

In those "May 7" cadre schools, all are "May 7" fighters irrespective of their ranks and length of service. According to the principle of "officers teach soldiers, soldiers teach officers and soldiers teach each other," the worker-peasant elements and the intellectuals, the leading cadres and the ordinary work personnel help and learn from each other, with the competent as the teachers. In close conjunction with the actual struggle, they assiduously study works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings, seriously sum up experience, declare war on revisionism and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, and make a rupture with the old traditional concepts. All are fellow students in the study of Marxism, comrades-in-arms in the criticism of revisionism and comrades in the practice of socialism. They exert their efforts together, perspire together and link their hearts together for one and the same revolutionary goal. The militant collective

life has effectively pounded against the bourgeois rights that still exist in the interrelations of people, gradually abolished those traditional concepts that view division of labor in society with the viewpoint of ranks, and constantly swept away bureaucracy, the idea of privileges and other trash of the exploiting classes.

Here, everybody willingly takes up productive labor according to his ability, gives no consideration to time and conditions of work, picks the heavy load, rushes for the difficult job in labor, remolds his thought for the revolution and creates wealth for socialism. This kind of conscious productive labor has gone beyond the narrow field of vision marked by unwillingness to do half an hour more of work than others or to receive a bit less remuneration than others. It is favorable to fostering the communist attitude toward labor and "maintaining the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm, and the same daring death-defying spirit we displayed in the years of revolutionary war and carrying on our revolutionary work to the end."

Here, everybody looks upon leading a hard and simple life as honorable and considers extravagance and waste as a shame. Everybody lives in the collective dormitory and is fed with the same meal in the collective mess hall. This system of livelihood similar to the "equal treatment for officers and men" in the years of revolutionary war has closely cemented the relations between the leaders and the led, between the new and old cadres, and between comrades. It is a kind of criticism to the idea of bourgeois right and is a kind restriction to the utilization of bourgeois right to seek special treatment.

Cadre schools are run in the countryside, and the students are organized to go to the countryside to join production teams for steeling, to conduct investigations in society and to learn from the workers and peasants in the process of participation in agricultural production. This is of positive significance toward changing the state of certain cadres who know nothing about industrial work and farming, opposing by deeds and not by words those old traditional concepts that slight agricultural labor and despise the laboring people, strengthening the building of the ranks of cadres, and gradually reducing the differences between town and country and between mental labor and physical labor.

In short, the "May 7" cadre school is a new type of cadre school in the socialist period. It is new because it contains more communist factors, has some restrictive role to play on bourgeois rights, and has carried forward the relations on an equal basis between comrades and the glorious tradition of hard struggle in the years of revolutionary war. Guided by the "May 7 Instruction," a contingent of proletarian cadres who are armed with Marxism, are aware of class struggle and the two-line struggle, are capable of serving at the higher or lower level, are able to lead the life of "officials" or the common people and are determined to triumph over the bourgeoisie is in the process of healthily growing to maturity.

The Lin Piao anti-Party clique that thought all the time of overthrowing the dictatorship of the proletariat and was especially hostile to our restricting the bourgeois right through the socialist revolution maliciously attacked the socialist new things and tried to stifle the "May 7" cadre school with all ways and means. They slandered the sending of cadres to the "May 7" cadre school as "tantamount to unemployment in disguise," and vainly attempted to instigate a section of the personnel of state organs who desired to extend the bourgeois right and lead the life of officials and lords, and seriously followed the bourgeois style of life to oppose the Party line and the socialist system. The great movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius has further criticized their counter-revolutionary crimes. However, it should be noted that the pernicious influence spread by Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line has still not been wiped out. The old ideas and the old force of habit are still stubbornly obstructing the gorwth of this new thing of the "May 7" cadre school. The struggle is continuing. How to recognize the nature and task of the "May 7" cadre school and according to what policy the school should be run are important questions that must be effectively clarified.

In the epoch-making document "Communist Manifesto" Marx and Engels pointed out that "the combination of education with material production" is an indispensable means for changing the whole mode of production after the seizure of political power by the proletariat. Lenin also emphatically pointed out that the proletarian state organs "must combine 'administration' with physical labor." Chairman Mao has inherited and developed the brilliant thought of Marxism. As early as the period of democratic revolution he had laid down for the Anti-Japanese Political and Military College the policy of "carrying out study and production side by side." This policy has in practice formed the fine tradition of the Party in the education of cadres.

In the period of socialist revolution, Chairman Mao has again issued the "May 7 Instruction" and a series of instructions concerning the participation of cadres in collective productive labor. The personnel of Party and state organs are required to "learn politics," "criticize the bourgeoisie" and take part in agricultural and industrial production. The broad masses of cadres are called upon to study again in the course of going to the lower level to do manual work, thus expounding that the participation of cadres in collective productive labor is a major matter of a fundamental character under the socialist system. Chairman Mao also points out that "the sending of a fairly large number of cadres back to production" is a method for overcoming the dangerous tendency that many office workers are unwilling to share weal and woe with the masses and are concerned for personal position and gain. Meanwhile, Chairman Mao lays great stress on the need of constantly drawing a stream of outstanding elements from among the industrial and agricultural producers to take up leading posts at all levels and to directly participate in the administration of the state. When the 9th Congress of the Party was in session, Chairman Mao repeatedly taught some grassroot comrades who had been elected to the Central Committee that they "must not alienate themselves from the masses and production and must also work." Chairman Mao's teachings have pointed out the road for

integrating the education of cadres with productive labor, and state administration with physical labor, from the plane of combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The facts show that the integration of cadre education with production activity which is the "most fundamental practical activity" of mankind under the guidance of the correct line helps the personnel of state organs deepen their comprehension of the actual class struggle and the two-line struggle and learn to understand and master Marxism through linking theory with practice. It helps them embrace the class struggle viewpoint, the dialectical materialist viewpoint, the mass viewpoint and the labor viewpoint (that is, the viewpoint of integrating mental labor with physical labor), deepen their comprehension of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and raise their awareness of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The organization of the personnel of state organs to take part in productive labor and the drawing of workers and peasants to participate in the administration of the state constitute an important content in the reform of state organs. This is favorable to cementing the ties between the cadres and the masses, gradually reducing the difference between the administrators and the producers, "guarding against the turning of the state and state organs from the public servants of society into the masters of society," and correctly implementing the functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

At the same time, according to the Marxist theory of the state, the administration personnel of the state are at first separated from the producers, but following the development of society, the dividing line between the administrators and the producers will surely disappear in the end. Therefore, the integration of state administration with physical labor is essential to the actual struggle and is also in conformity with the demand of the far-reaching goal of communism.

Inheriting the fine tradition of "carrying out study and production side by side" from the Anti-Japanese Political and Military College, the "May 7" cadre school is a new type of cadre school of the socialist period characterized by the integration of state administration with physical labor. It is an educational unit as well as a production unit, and it has to carry out the socialist revolution as well as socialist construction. The basic task of the "May 7" cadre school is to educate the cadres and to do a good job in production. The two complement each other. Therefore, only by persisting in using Marxism to educate the cadres and constantly reforming the subjective world of the cadres can we better carry out the struggle for reforming the objective world, and only in the practice of reforming the objective world under the guidance of the theory of revolution can we effectively bring about the reform of the subjective world of the cadres. Practice shows that persistence in "carrying out study and production side by side," training and educating the cadres and creating wealth for the state with the basic line of the Party as the key link and in compliance with Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Instruction" and instruction on "sending the broad masses of cadres to the lower level

to do manual work" is the correct policy for the proper operation of the "May 7" cadre school.

"Without a revolutionary theory, there will be no revolutionary movement." Some of our comrades do not seriously study the nature and task of the "May 7" cadre school in compliance with the basic viewpoint of Marxism. They stand cadre education and productive labor against each other, and think that since it is a school for training and educating the cadres, it should be confined only to study, and productive labor is of no importance. Or else, they think that it will do so long as a good job is done in productive labor and they pay no attention to the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. Evidently this is wrong and runs counter to the spirit of the "May 7 Instruction." At present, some comrades still lack the correct understanding that the "May 7" cadre school is also a production unit. They actually voice disapproval of the effort to do a good job in production so as to realize self-sufficiency in grain, edible oil, meat and vegetables. They even think that "with this course taken, in what way are they different from the peasants?" As these comrades see it, our cadres should be different from the peasants. They do not know that the differences at present found between the cadres and the masses should not be congealed, much less extended, but should gradually be reduced. There are also some comrades who come out with those conventions no sooner mention is made of the operation of cadre schools. They seem to think that the more "regular" they are the better. They are reluctant to part with that old path of "studying behind a closed door," and always want to run the "May 7" cadre school as a comfortable "old institution of learning." This merits our vigilance.

What is still fresh in our memory is that under the baneful influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, certain cadre schools had caused the cadres to glide to the blink of revisionism by guiding them to take the evil road of "self-cultivation between closed doors" in order to become officials and lords. This historical lesson must be borne in mind. Our comrades must arm their brains with the basic theory of Marxism, overcome thoughtlessness, raise their consciousness and guard against the revival of hackneyed things in this new thing of the "May 7" cadre school. Our comrades must be promoters of socialist new things and be models in the restriction of bourgeois rights.

We are happy to note that the sending of the personnel of Party and government organs by groups to the "May 7" cadre schools to undergo steeling, to read and study seriously in the course of doing manual work at the lower level has effectively led to the revolutionization of these organs and the ideological revolutionization of their personnel. Quite a number of "May 7" cadre schools have also become self-supporting in four respects. There is a "May 7" cadre school which has to train by rotation about 15 percent of the organ cadres each year. By persisting in carrying out study and production side by side, after several years of hard struggle, it has managed to produce more than enough grain, edible oil, meat and vegetables for the personnel of the school. Last year, with all the personnel of the organ and cadre school taken into consideration, the grain output averaged 700 catties per capita. If this could gradually be

achieved by many organs throughout the country, they would greatly alleviate the burden of the people, and better identify themselves with the masses. The personnel of state organs would to a certain degree be administrators as well as producers, and they would take up mental labor as well as physical labor. This is of momentous significance to strengthening the all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure and to gradually removing the soil breeding capitalism and revisionism.

To energetically support and develop socialist new things is an important aspect in the restriction of bourgeois rights as well as an important task of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must fully recognize the great significance of the proper operation of the "May 7" cadre school from the plane of combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is imperative to effectively strengthen the leadership of the Party in the "May 7" cadre schools. At present, it is especially necessary to study seriously and properly Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, and "read more Marxist-Leninist books." Starting from integrating theory with practice, we must clearly understand the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, comprehend the spiritual essence of the "May 7 Instruction," and further clarify the nature and task of the "May 7" cadre school. We must adhere to the correct policy in the operation of the school, support this socialist new thing with wholehearted eagerness, treat it seriously, study it meticulously and look after it carefully. We firmly believe that "with the support of the state power of the proletariat, the young shoot of communism will not die a premature death and will grow up vigorously and develop into full communism."

Let us diligently fight for furthering the proper operation of the "May 7" cadre school under the guiding light of the "May 7 Instruction"!

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ACADEMIC JOURNALS ON NATURAL SCIENCES

Seriously Run Well Academic Journals on Natural Sciences

by

K'o Wen (柯文)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 10, 1975)

In the past few years, many research institutes, academic bodies and institutions of higher learning have successively started various academic journals on natural sciences. This is essential to the development of scientific research. Once a journal is published the responsibilities involved are very heavy. People expect the academic journals on natural sciences published after the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius to break away from the old trash of the bourgeoisie and revisionism, and show the new features of the proletariat and socialism. Many journals have exerted themselves in this direction and registered progress and results to varying extents. They are thus welcomed by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and revolutionary intellectuals to varying degrees. But this revolutionary task is a most formidable one, and still calls for the exertion of great efforts by us.

At present, together with the people of the whole country, the comrades on the natural science front are in the course of seriously studying Chairman Mao's latest important instruction on the question of theory, studying the expositions by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the dictatorship of the proletariat and striving to comprehend the momentous realistic significance and profound historical significance of Chairman Mao's instruction. In discussing the question of reforming the academic journals on natural science, we must take Chairman Mao's important instruction as the guiding thought and thoroughly understand that although journals of all descriptions, including the academic journals on natural sciences, have different features and contents, they should, in the final analysis, be used as the tool for serving the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao taught us long ago: "Before the abolition of classes, all newspapers, magazines, broadcasting services and news agencies, bear a class nature and are in the service of a given class." The bourgeoisie and revisionism preach that the academic journals on natural sciences stand above classes and politics and are collections of "purely academic" research articles. This is sheer deceptive talk. Its very aim is to make the study of natural science serve bourgeois interests under the cover of these cloaks. In running academic journals on natural sciences, we of the proletariat must adhere to the Party's basic line and the policy of using scientific research to "serve proletarian politics, serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and join hands with productive labor" as incorporated in the Constitution. Under the guidance of the Marxist world outlook, we

must study and discuss the question of theory and practice in the realm of natural science, support the new things, sum up historical experience and our own practical experience, and criticize revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook, so as to give impetus to the faster development of China's science and technique along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and unite the old, middle-aged and young scientists and technicians to better serve the socialist revolution and construction and serve the consolidation and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat. On this fundamental question, whether or not we can make a rupture with the traditional bourgeois concepts and show a high degree of consciousness hold the key to whether the academic journals on natural sciences can take on new features.

Since the launching of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, many academic journals on natural sciences have published some articles criticizing Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and articles studying the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism in the realm of natural science. This is good. It is quite essential that the academic journals on natural sciences should participate with unflagging efforts in the political and ideological struggles in the superstructure through which Marxism triumphs over revisionism and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. The development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the surging tide whipped up in the study of the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat have further brought before us the historical task of using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to occupy the battlefield and wage battle in the realm of natural science. To accomplish this historical task, we cannot rest content with merely publishing a few symbolic criticial articles in the journals without changing their basic features. As academic journals on natural sciences, they must combine the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius with the criticism of revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook that permeate the various spheres of natural science, and must strive to put Marxist materialist dialectics in command of scientific research work, sum up research results, and improve the style of writing so as to give the whole journal a new look.

Some journals have done a better job, and have successively published some articles of higher standard to initiate a systematic criticism of some idealist and metaphysical viewpoints of great influence in natural science. This poses a question: How should other journals be run? As early as the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Party Central Committee called for "the criticism of all reactionary viewpoints on such fronts as philosophy, history, political economy, pedagogy, works of literature and art, theory of literature and art, and theory of natural science." The influence of the bourgeois world outlook is very deep in the theoretical field of natural science. Compared with the situation of the victorious development of the struggle to criticize the bourgeoisie on other fronts, the academic journals on natural sciences are still required to greatly strengthen their own work,seriously organize their own strength and effectively prepare and plan for battles in this regard. They must not deem that this is only the business of journals on political theory and philosophy. They cannot stay away from this struggle and practice peaceful co-existence with revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook. To determine whether or not the journals on natural

science have broken away from the set of old conventions, one important thing is to see whether revolutionary mass criticism has been seriously (and not perfunctorily) carried out in the sphere of branches of learning.

Attention should be paid to investigating and discerning the various trends of thought in the world of natural science at home and abroad. The development of modern natural science has increasingly borne out and enriched dialectical materialism. Meanwhile, in the capitalist and revisionist countries, it is also associated with all schools of reactionary philosophy and reactionary trends of thought in society. By listening to the clamors about "the climatic crisis," "the ecological crisis," "the depreciation of human brains," "the exhaustion of the source of energy," etc. in other countries, and by taking a look at the scene that "spiritualism" which has long been notorious has once again formed the rage of the time with Soviet revisionism and US imperialism, we can get a typical picture of the reactionary trend of thought in the world of natural science abroad at present. US imperialism wants the cosmonauts to conduct "experiments" in so-called "telepathy" in the course of navigation. The experimentists have themselves admitted to the deceptive nature of such "experiments," but the Soviet revisionist publications under the "socialist signboard" still vigorously advertise such "experiments" by spreading the rumor that affirmative results have been achieved. The two superpowers of the Soviet Union and US identified with modern science and technology have actually vigorously practiced such superstitious gimmicks as "spiritualism" and "astrology." Is this not a very curious social phenomenon? Strange to relate, this phenomenon is but a reflection of the political crisis, economic crisis and ideological crisis of imperialism and social-imperialism in natural science.

Lenin had analyzed the "crisis of physics" early in the 20th century and pointed out that the militant materialists and natural scientists had to be critical of idealism in "physics." He said, "By calling to mind the overwhelming majority of the fashionable philosophical schools that constantly appeared in various countries of Europe, ranging from those philosophical schools related to the discovery of radium to those that tried their utmost to grab hold of the doctrine of Einstein, it is possible to know the inter-relations between the interests of the bourgeoisie, its class stand and its support for various religion on the one hand, and the ideological contents of the various fashionable philosophical schools on the other." Of the various trends of thought that come with natural science, many partake of a world nature. The existence of idealism and metaphysics in the world of natural science in our country also has a deep class origin, to say nothing of the origin of recognition. In the course of apprehending and introducing foreign science and technology, some people lack the Marxist ability to criticize and dizzily switch over to following the fashionable reactionary ideas abroad. This phenomenon existed to a serious extent in the past, is still in existence at present, and will continue to appear in future. Therefore, we must guard against the stealthy attacks by various reactionary trends of thought and various kinds of idealist and metaphysical ideas against us through the realm of natural science. If any ideological battlefront is not occupied by the proletariat, it will be occupied by the bourgeoisie. Our academic journals on natural sciences must face the

realities of struggle at home and abroad and actively plunge themselves into battle, sort out and analyze the history, present stage, theory, schools and trends of thought of various branches of learning one by one, and consistently and untiringly make revolutionary mass criticism of idealism and metaphysics and various other reactionary trends of thought relating to the question of natural science.

In our country, there are still classes and class struggle and there are still the soil and conditions for engendering new bourgeois elements. In carrying out their activities to restore capitalism, the new and old bourgeois elements always exploit natural science and technique. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique had taken "the use of technique to cover up politics" as their counter-revolutionary strategy. In Lin Li-kuo's small "fleet," a special study had been made of how to use certain new techniques to serve their plot for staging a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat and some members directly acquainted themselves with certain techniques. Our comrades running the journals should attach importance to and analyze these facts of acute class struggle and draw therefrom the necessary conclusion about what to promote and what to oppose. This question has not yet been taken up by us and is brought up first for study.

The research articles that take up the greatest part of space in the academic journals on natural sciences must also strive to reform their features. Naturally, this calls for a process. The research articles must first have the correct guiding thought and work direction and should strive to embody the principle of putting the Marxist world outlook in command and using materialist dialectics as the guide. They must strive to reflect the reforms effected in our scientific research work according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line since the great proletarian cultural revolution, reflect the contributions made by scientific research work toward industrial and agricultural production and socialist construction, reflect the achievements and creations of mass movement for conducting scientific experiments with the workers, peasants and soldiers as the mainstay, reflect the achievements made by the scientists and technicians in conjunction with the worker-peasant masses, reflect the fruits reaped in theoretical research on the basis of wide penetration into realities, and so on and so forth. In short, the journals should devote the greatest enthusiasm and efforts to selecting, organizing and publishing those research articles reflecting the new things and new atmosphere in the struggle-criticism-transformation in scientific research work, so as to give impetus to the struggle-criticism-transformation in scientific research work the other way round. Otherwise, if the great part of research articles are allowed to retain the old set of conventions, then they not only cannot serve as an impetus but would on the contrary promote retrogression.

People note with delight that in the academic journals on natural sciences the number of articles about research conducted in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "everyone is required to gradually learn to use this scientific method -- dialectics" and articles that combine theory with reality and science with production has gradually increased. Some research articles by worker and peasant scientists not only are of

contributions toward production and creation in science and technique but also are of benefit to people in the study and application of materialist dialectics. Such articles have given a new life to the academic journals on natural sciences. Some comprehensive research articles like those on earth crust movement and geomechanics are original in theory, and of guiding significance in practice. They have criticized certain traditional viewpoints and are of enlightenment to other branches of learning and the thought of the reading public. People wish to read more of such articles.

However, the current journals still contain many research articles that lack ideological character and practical and theoretical significance. They seem to have made no mention at all of philosophy but are often permeated with the remnants of hackneyed bourgeois philosophy and divorced from the three great revolutionary movements. In methods, they are often confined to superficially and one-sidedly portraying certain phenomena of things and are not good at making analysis from the phenomenon to the essence. They have conducted only isolated sectional studies but not dialectical comprehensive studies. Sectional study is of course also necessary, but if in the academic journals only such studies are conducted article after article without stressing the introduction of the combination of theory with practice to explain problems and without revealing the essence of things through their extensive links and historical development to unearth things governed by law and guide practice in research, then the payment of really serious attention to theoretical work is out of the question. To describe only a phenomenon without summing it up theoretically, to use various scientific instruments without using the head to think critically, to make complicated calculations without forming clear-cut concepts -- these "scientific methods" have customarily been used by certain research workers who are actually the slaves of metaphysics and scholastic philosophy to varying degrees.

Engels had long ago criticized those erroneous statements which asserted that in natural science, we should limit ourselves only to the presentation of facts. He pointed out, "In the era of evolutionism and energy conversion, the making of such remarks is really without parallel!" Simply collecting materials for description was the historical characteristic of the natural science of the 18th century. Due to the establishment of evolutionism and the discovery of energy transformation and other laws, "natural science has developed to such a degree that it can no longer avoid the comprehensiveness of dialectics." Articles that are limited to the sectional description of the natural world are drab and insipid. Like the dried plant specimens, they are plants with their roots already cut off from the nutrition-giving human soil. A plant specimen is also useful, but can never take the place of the study of the laws governing the growth of living plants. This situation is the very result of the influence of the bourgeois world outlook, the result of divorcement from practice and from the masses. It is also the result of hugging and clinging to hackneyed stuff in methods of research that run counter to the historical trend of development of natural science.

The style of writing of some research articles also urgently calls for improvement. This is not a simple question of method of composition, but a question bearing on learning to use materialist dialectics for guiding

and summing up scientific research. We do not call for the writing of philosophical lectures in research articles nor do we call for mechanical application of several philosophical terms in a departure from the objective facts and scientific experiment. What we call for is that the research articles should make an effort to manifest the use of Marxist philosophy to guide research work. Some reserch work is actually prompted by practical needs and is of great realistic significance. It should solve problems through repeating the process of practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge and through analyzing contradictions to lay hold of the principal contradiction. However, when the research articles are written according to a specific rigid style, these vivid and realistic dialectical processes have all disappeared. What would have been read and understood could no longer be read and understood. These sterotyped writings are things that fetter one's mind. They are the air-raid shelters for metaphysics and scholastic philosophy that obstruct the development and progress of natural science in China. It is really necessary to reform them.

The implementation in magazine work of the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred of schools of thought contend," is of very great significance in occupying the battlefront of natural science with Marxism. Some academic journals on natural sciences promote neither criticism nor academic discussion, drab and lifeless, they are detrimental to the growth of new things and the development of natural science. To change this situation, the journals must energetically initiate contending, provide grounds for scientific discussion, promote the style of using practice instead of certain "authorities" in natural science as the yardstick in the discussion of scientific problems, and be good at discovering and supporting the genuine knowledge and correct view of "the lowly" and "men of no consequence" and encouraging the development of their originality. Some journals have begun to pay attention to purposefully starting contention, under the guidance of the Marxist world outlook. This is a good phenomenon and should be encouraged.

In the reform of academic journals on natural sciences, many problems have to be solved. Given here are several problems of using Marxism to occupy positions in the realm of natural science with Marxism and to wage battles. The key to the proper running of these journals lies in strengthening the leadership of the units concerned and the Party committees of organs at higher levels over the journals. It should be noted that the influence of the traditional bourgeois forces and the idea of bourgeois right is relatively serious in the academic journals on natural sciences. To occupy this battlefront with Marxism is by no means easy. Some relevant Party committees very seldom concern themselves with magazine work. They do not grasp this important tool nor make use of it, but just hand it over to one or two editors and call it a day. This situation can no longer be allowed to continue. The relevant Party committees must first strengthen their leadership over the journals ideologically and politically and in general and specific policies. Meanwhile, they must organizationally strengthen and reinforce the forces for running these journals, so that

they can properly take up the combat task. The editors of journals must strive to learn a bit more of Marxism. The reform of journals must be linked with the building of a contingent of Marxist theorists on the natural science front. We must run the journals on an open-door basis, and closely link the worker-peasant-soldier masses fighting on the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements with the old, middle-aged and young scientists and technicians. Under the leadership of the Party and spurred by the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the reform of academic journals on natural science can surely gather speed and play a still greater combat role in consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat for the overall modernization of agriculture, industry, national defense, science and technique.

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POLITICAL ECONOMY

How To Understand "There Remains Even the Bourgeois State--Without the Bourgeoisie"?

by

Hsiao Li (晓里)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 2, 1975)

Lenin pointed out in The State and Revolution that "it follows that under communism there remains for a time not only bourgeois right, but even the bourgeois state--without the bourgeoisie!" How should this passage be understood?

This passage from Lenin has revealed the characteristics of the state in the period of socialism with Marxist dialectics. It has expounded the essential difference between the proletarian state and the bourgeois state as well as pointed out the similarity between the two.

The remark "under communism, there remains a time" discussed here refers to the lower stage of communism, i.e., the socialist stage. At the socialist stage, the state still would not and could not wither away. The state at the socialist stage is still the dictatorship of the proletariat. Then, why did Lenin call the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat as the "bourgeois state--without the bourgeoisie"?

The remark of "without the bourgeoisie" explains the essential difference between the proletarian state and the bourgeois state. The proletarian state is a new type of state set up after the violent revolution waged by the proletariat had shattered the state apparatus of the bourgeoisie, and is the tool for the proletariat and the masses of the people led by it to suppress a small number of exploiters. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the bourgeoisie has been overthrown and is no longer in domination. Therefore the state is at such time the state "without the bourgeoisie." But it is not tantamount to say here that the bourgeoisie has ceased to exist in the socialist society.

Why is it also described as "the bourgeois state"? This is because the proletarian state not only has to safeguard the system of public ownership of the means of production, equality in labor and equality in the distribution of consumed goods, but also has to acknowledge and protect the unequal bourgeois right which in fact still exists in the distribution of consumer goods (although it has to be restricted). The proletarian state is identical with the bourgeois state on this point, and is still "the organ that compels people to comply with the standards of the rights." It is in this sense that Lenin said socialist society "remains the bourgeois state--without the bourgeoisie."

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CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

Central China Rural Teachers Benefit from Correspondence Courses

(NCNA-English Wuhan, May 3, 1975)

the central china teachers college is helping middle school teachers in the countryside to raise their levels through correspondence courses which combine theoretical study with practice.

the courses were initiated to cope with the rapid expansion of secondary education in hupeh province in the great proletarian cultural revolution, during which senior and junior middle schools were set up in all rural districts and communes and junior middle classes were opened at primary schools in many production brigades. enrolment rose two times or more, and the number of teachers increased.

the central china teachers college opened in late 1973 correspondence courses in the chinese language, mathematics, physics, biology and chemistry. nearly 20,000 middle school teachers in 45 counties are taking these courses.

the college conducts such education on an "open-to-society" basis, combining it with the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and placing it at the service of current struggles. correspondence is coupled with lectures whenever necessary. after the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius started early last year, the arts faculty sent more than 20 teachers to the grassroots to give talks to a total audience of 30,000 on criticism of lin piao and confucius and on the struggle between the confucian and the legalist schools in chinese history. the faculty of sciences combines theory with practice by organizing the courses in connection with specific products, engineering projects and production tasks. courses in physics are devoted mainly to tractors, diesel engines, pumps, electricity and motors and other subjects essential for farm mechanization. to help promote the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, the mathematics department offers courses in "mathematics for rural application" and "rural surveying". apart from teaching the students on correspondence, it takes them to communes and production brigades to undertake surveys for reservoirs and canals and work out figures for levelling the land.

the central china teachers college also runs short-term classes to train more teachers for its

expanding correspondence school. this is done in various counties by teachers from the college and local ones who help the trainees to raise their political and professional levels at classes lasting anywhere from seven days to four months. so far they have trained 941 teachers for correspondence courses.

the principles in conducting the correspondence school and revolutionizing its education have been formulated jointly by the college and cultural and educational departments under the leadership of local party committees. this gives the correspondence school a correct orientation and support from people of various walks of life. the effective work done by the college is appreciated by the vast numbers of middle school teachers, poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres.

"THREE-IN-ONE" COMBINATION

How "Three-in-One" Combination Groups Work in China's Enterprises

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, May 3, 1975)

detailed knowledge of the conditions in 97-year-old Linhsi mine in Kailuan enabled the workers in a "three-in-one" combination group that also includes leading cadres and technicians to suggest ways to work seams 500 metres deep in an economical way.

the key problem was to provide adequate ventilation for the deep galleries which have a higher temperature and more gas pockets than faces closer to the surface. extraction of these was coming to an end prior to the cultural revolution and the designers worked out two methods to provide ventilation for deeper areas.

the first, based on using existing facilities, would have allowed only half of the previous extraction rate. the other, which called for state investment, would yield only three-fourths the previous production rate.

a "three-in-one" combination group was set up to work out a new design. members of the group investigated the 170,000 metres of underground galleries and accumulated more than 20,000 data. careful analysis showed the flaw in both proposed designs -- a rough

determination of the oxygen need based on the worst work faces. this was the reason the extraction rate would fall so sharply. but the miners, adhering to state ventilation norms, used their intimate knowledge of work conditions to propose concrete ways for providing sufficient air according to the needs at special work faces.

their method, in actual operation, coupled with other technical measures, made it possible for the mine last year to produce 60 per cent more than it did before the cultural revolution.

the workers were both users and designers of improved ventilation facilities. so they dealt with ventilation problems arising at work faces quickly and made improvements where necessary.

liu ching-tang, who is in charge of technical affairs at the linhsi mine, underscored the importance of absorbing the workers' experience in order to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results.

he said: "some people may think that the workers have to be able to draft the blueprints if they take part in designing. but these drawings are not the most important thing in designing. many veteran miners often put forward sound methods to solve key problems."

having worked in this mine for 21 years since leaving engineering school, liu ching-tang said: "the main question is for leading cadres to put politics in command to guide our work. the workers are selfless and highly experienced. they should be encouraged to act as masters and raise suggestions freely. the technical personnel, although possessing scientific and technical knowledge, cannot make their best contribution unless they integrate themselves with the workers and pay serious attention to their experience."

a worker named yu en-ming who is taking part in this designing project said: "the technical personnel have more theoretical knowledge than we do and we respect their opinions. there were only six workers in the three-in-one group, but we were able to draw on the experience of 370 workers doing ventilation work".

pan wen-hua, head of the group, has 31 years of experience. he said: "worker participation in designing is something new that has come into being during the cultural revolution. low-level administrative personnel like me followed the engineers' decisions in the past and had no say, and it goes without saying that ordinary workers were not consulted. now the three-in-one combination group provides a chance for the initiative of the workers and technical personnel."

the mine has set up a top-level planning committee and technical innovation group under the leadership of the linhsi party committee and similar organizations at the grassroots level. special three-in-one combination groups are to be formed for major designing and technical innovations. such groups completed twelve designs and 450 innovations from 1971 to 1974.

FIELD MANAGEMENT

Winter Wheat Growers in China Step Up Field Management

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1975)

since spring set in, cadres and commune members in winter wheat producing areas in china have stepped up field management in order to win a good harvest this summer.

over-wintering wheat in the yangtze river area is now in the earing and milking stage, while in the yellow and huai river areas it is just beginning to show ears. the crop is doing very well generally.

winter wheat is a major summer ripening crop in china. this year's winter wheat acreage is larger than last year's, and sowing was timely and well done last autumn. when wheat was resuming green growth earlier this spring, however, the wheat areas north of the huai river were hit by drought to varying extents, while cloudy and rainy weather hampered its growth south of the huai.

to offset the effect of these unfavourable weather conditions, many people's communes and production brigades stepped up field management by harrowing, watering, applying fertilizer or opening up more drainage ditches.

rural cadres and commune members in the drought affected provinces of hopei, honan, shantung, shansi and shensi and the municipalities of peking and tientsin rose to the occasion and fought the dry spell by using all available equipment. by the end of march, some 5.3 million hectares had been irrigated, 606,000 hectares more than the same period last year. in the shihchiachuang prefecture in hopei province, where drought was more serious, an army of a million people had been formed to combat it. all the 300,000 hectares of wheat there had been irrigated at least once.

of these, 220,000 hectares had been watered twice while some plots had been watered three times. in some areas in shanghai and kiangsu province troubled by excessive rain, intensive efforts had been made to drain off excess water and prevent wheat scab.

water conservancy projects including reservoirs, ponds, pump wells and pumping stations completed in the wheat-producing areas in their large-scale capital construction in agriculture last winter and earlier this spring have contributed to the battle against drought in the north and waterlogging in the south. in the first quarter of this year more than 85,000 new wells were drilled and 43,000 wells installed with electric pumps, which brought an additional 180,000 hectares under irrigation.

commune members in many wheat-producing areas have also devoted much attention to collecting or preparing fertilizer and giving timely top dressings to the wheat fields.

INDUSTRIAL AID TO AGRICULTURE

Peking Workers Support Agriculture

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1975)

over 1,000 city workers are helping people's communes on the outskirts of peking with spring farming and other projects. sent by 268 factories and mines, they help peasants build electric power stations and set up machinery repair shops, give training courses and improve farm tools.

recognizing that agriculture is the foundation of the national economy, factories, mines and other enterprises in peking are supporting agriculture as part of their own task. many enterprises have aid-agriculture leading groups and organize teams of workers to tour the countryside. the twelve teams sent by the peking railway administrative sub-bureau have over the past year given technical assistance to six communes in making 66 wheat threshers, 151 seed-fertilizer spreaders and 20 tractor-drawn implements for digging ditches.

helped by the city workers, 60 per cent of all farm machinery repair stations at the commune level now can repair hand-tractors, and 10 per cent of

them can do major overhauls. they have adapted and made 11,000 machine-drawn implements and 4,000 threshers.

workers from the peking shihchingshan power plant and other plants last year helped mountainous communes put up 140 water-lifting stations and 8 small electric power stations. close to 900 hectares of irrigated land were added. in addition, 47 new water-supply projects solved the drinking water problem for the people in arid areas.

teams sent by the peking no. 1 machine tools plant and other units have trained over 6,000 peasants as operators, electricians and mechanics.

a number of aid-agriculture teams maintain close links with commune-run enterprises to help improve their work.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Friends Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1975)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, feted here today mrs. joan robinson, vice-president, and mr. roland berger, council member, of the society for anglo-chinese understanding. they had a cordial and friendly conversation. attending the banquet were american friends sol adler and his wife pat adler.

mrs. joan robinson and mr. roland berger arrived here on april 28 for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. they will leave here for a visit to southern china before going home.

Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding Holds Annual Meeting

(NCNA-English London, May 3, 1975)

the society for anglo-chinese understanding held its 10th annual general meeting here today.

president felix green and other leading members of the society and some 150 members from its branches in various parts of the country were present.

in his opening speech, president green greeted the victories of the indochinese people, and read a message from the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries congratulating the society on the tenth anniversary of its founding.

felix green also made a report on behalf of the directorate of the society. the meeting adopted the report and elected a new directorate.

the meeting also adopted congratulatory messages to the cambodian and vietnamese people, conveying

heartfelt greetings to them on the complete liberation of their countries.

chinese ambassador to britain sung chih-kuang was a guest at the meeting. hu ting-yi, counsellor of the chinese embassy, made a speech, greeting the society's tenth anniversary and wishing it still greater successes.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Volleyball Teams Play First Matches in Baghdad

(NCNA-English Baghdad, May 2, 1975)

first friendly matches between baghdad university men's and women's volleyball teams and the visiting chinese hunan provincial men's volleyball team and szechwan provincial women's volleyball team took place at the indoor stadium of the baghdad physical culture institute this evening.

among the more than 1,500 spectators were under-secretary of the iraqi ministry of youth affairs karim mulla, director general of the ministry of youth affairs amuri hakki and secretary general of the iraqi olympic committee abid ali nasyyif.

chinese ambassador to iraq chao hsing-chih also saw the matches.

an atmosphere of "friendship first and competition second" prevailed over the stadium bedecked with the national flags of china and iraq. the good sportsmanship and fine skill displayed by the host and guest teams won repeated warm applause from the spectators.

the chinese hunan provincial men's volleyball team and szechwan provincial women's volleyball team, with chin wen-kuei as leader and kuo yen as deputy leader, arrived here on april 30 for a friendly visit to iraq.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Middle School Students' Basketball Teams Leave Peking for International Championships

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1975)

the chinese middle school boys' and girls' basketball teams led by liu yung-nien left peking for italy by air yesterday to take part in the international middle school students' basketball championships.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Vice President of China-Japan Friendship Association Meets Japanese Activists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1975)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met with all members of a japanese delegation of activists of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) led by kazuhiro saito with juuro murayama as its secretary general. they had a friendly conversation.

chang yu, leading member of the head office of the china international travel service, was present on the occasion.

the delegation arrived here on april 29. while in peking, the japanese friends were feted by the head office of the china international travel service. they joined their chinese friends in may day celebrations. they will soon leave here for a visit to other parts of china before going home.

Friendship Delegation from Japanese Cultural Circles Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1975)

the friendship delegation from japanese cultural circles left here by air today for a visit to southern china before going home. leader of the delegation is hikotaro ando, professor at waseda university, with toshiko maida as its deputy leader and uiichi yoshikawa as secretary-general.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the association.

Friendly Economic and Trade Delegation from Japanese Prefecture Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1975)

a 16-member friendly economic and trade delegation from toyama prefecture, japan, led by matazaemon kanaoka left peking by air today for a visit to shanghai and other places in southern china before going home.

the delegation arrived here on april 28 for a visit to china at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade. during their stay in peking, the visitors had contacts with chinese trade corporations concerned, attended the "may day" celebrations and toured scenic spots and historical sites. wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the delegation.

Noted Japanese Figures Demand Inclusion of
Anti-Hegemony Clause in Japan-China Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 2, 1975)

noted japanese figures in their recent statements to chinese correspondents in japan have demanded the inclusion of the anti-hegemony clause, which was defined in the japan-china joint statement, in the proposed japan-china peace and friendship treaty. they also expressed the determination to fight against the forces who are obstructing the conclusion of the proposed treaty.

jiro kaneko, chairman of the osaka federation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), said: "the japan-china treaty must conclude as early as possible. however, it should be a treaty to defend and carry forward the japan-china joint statement, and not a treaty to strangle it."

he pointed out that the conclusion of such a treaty should be aimed at consolidating and developing the peaceful and friendly ties between japan and china. the five principles of peaceful coexistence confirmed in the joint statement by the two sides and the clause in opposition to hegemonism should become the main content of the treaty.

jiro kaneko said: "how favourable to japan's stand in the world it will be for japan to pledge opposition to hegemonism in a japan-china treaty exclamation" "a treaty without the anti-hegemony clause, an important point agreed upon by the two sides in the japan-china joint statement, is obviously not only a retreat from, but also a violation of the joint statement," he said.

"there is a handful of persons in japan who dislike japan-china friendship. they are trying frantically to strangle the japan-china joint statement deeming the pending conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty as an opportune moment. the masses of japanese people cannot tolerate this." said kaneko. "anyone earnestly wishing to consolidate and develop the peaceful and friendly relations between japan and china and prepared to have a peace and friendship treaty between the two countries could not allow the japan-china joint statement to be neglected.

"the desire for friendly co-existence between the japanese and chinese peoples lasting from generation to generation has become deep-rooted in the hearts of the broad masses of japanese people since the publication of the japan-china joint statement. no force whatsoever can obstruct this historic trend.

it accords not only with the desire and interests of japan and china but also those of the people of asia and the world."

socialist diet member naruo okada said, "most japanese people stand for writing into the proposed japan-china peace and friendship treaty clause 7 of the japan-china joint statement which says, 'neither of the two countries should seek hegemony in the asia-pacific region and each country is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony'." he pointed out that the twofold ideas as mentioned in that clause are inseparable. it is an integral entity."

okada said, "clause 7 of the joint statement says that the normalization of relations between china and japan is not directed against third countries. this indicates non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. if any country carries out aggression or tries to exert control and intimidate others in the asia-pacific region, then it is in no way a matter of internal affairs but a pursuit of hegemonism."

"we resolutely oppose the efforts to seek hegemony by the two superpowers," he stressed.

socialist diet member hisao ishino said, "we oppose pursuit of hegemony by the two superpowers. we oppose them resolutely no matter such activities take place in asia or any other part of the world. we consider as a matter of course to write down the anti-hegemonism clause of the japan-china joint statement in the proposed treaty of peace and friendship."

"in the international arena a certain country is now obstructing the conclusion of a peace and friendship treaty between japan and china. it simply proves that it is seeking hegemony itself," he pointed out.

socialist diet member hideo den said, "the proposed japan-china treaty of peace and friendship must be based on the joint statement of the two countries. the contents of clause 7 of the joint statement must be put down in the treaty."

hideo den cited abundant facts to show that the two superpowers are seeking hegemony. "soviet military threats to japan's security and its peddling of an 'asian collective security system' are concrete manifestations of seeking hegemony," he said. "it is unreasonable for anybody to intervene in the conclusion of a peace and friendship treaty between japan and china. to obstruct the conclusion of this treaty is to pursue hegemony," he added.

he pointed out that conclusion of a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship is the common desire of the two peoples, and that this treaty is of extraordinary significance to the establishment of lasting friendly relations between japan and china.

Peking Banquet Warmly Welcomes Delegation of Japanese Socialist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the friendly diet members delegation of the "new stream society" of the japanese socialist party with haruo okada as its adviser, yoshinori yasui as leader and takahiro yokomichi as secretary-general, and the diet members delegation of the japanese socialist party for japan-china friendship with hisao ishino and hosei yoshida as its advisers, toshio kurihara as leader and takeshi takeuchi as secretary-general.

liao cheng-chih, yoshinori yasui and toshio kurihara made speeches at the banquet. they pointed out that the present international situation is characterized by great disorder under heaven. the two superpowers' contention for hegemony everywhere is the major cause of current world intranquillity. they expressed their determination to oppose hegemonism of the two superpowers, make further efforts to develop and consolidate the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between china and japan and conclude a china-japan treaty of peace and friendship at an early date on the basis of the joint statement of the two governments.

in his speech, liao cheng-chih extended a warm welcome to the visiting japanese friends.

he pointed out: "many friends in the japanese socialist party have always held aloft the banner of china-japan friendship, carried forward the 'asanuma spirit' and made positive contributions to enhancing and consolidating the militant friendship between the two peoples and promoting the restoration of china-japan diplomatic relations at an early date. after the establishment of china-japan diplomatic relations, they have been working hard for the development of the friendly relations between the two countries and for the conclusion of a treaty of peace and friendship at an early date on the basis of the joint statement of the two governments."

"it is particularly gratifying," liao cheng-chih went on, "that in the past few days, the china-japan friendship association has held discussions with our friends in the socialist party. we have a full exchange of views on questions of common interest and reached agreement on major issues."

"the present international situation is characterized by great disorder under heaven," he said, "and all the basic contradictions in the world are sharpening. it is known to all that the soviet union is no longer a socialist country. it has become social-imperialism. upholding superpower hegemonism, it stretches its hands and steps up expansion everywhere. u.s. imperialism, the other superpower, is also beset with troubles both at home and abroad, and finds the going tougher and tougher. the two superpowers -- the u.s. and the u.s.s.r. -- are intensifying their contention for global hegemony. their contention for hegemony is the cause of current world intranquillity. together with the people all over the world, we resolutely oppose hegemonism and power politics of the two superpowers."

liao cheng-chih said: "the governments of china and japan are now engaged in negotiations for the conclusion of a china-japan treaty of peace and friendship. we advocate advancing, not retreating, from the basis of the joint statement of the governments of the two countries. it is the urgent demand and fervent aspirations of the people of our two countries for concluding a china-japan treaty of peace and friendship at an early date. we are willing to make joint efforts with our friends in the socialist party to have the treaty concluded."

speaking on behalf of the friendly diet members delegation of the "new stream society" of the japanese socialist party, yoshinori yasui said: "thanks to the unremitting efforts by many forerunners and the joint effort by the people of our two countries, the friendship between our two peoples has made steady progress today on the basis of the national movement for japan-china friendship. we are of the opinion that efforts should be continued to constantly develop this friendship and establish the solid relations of peace and friendship for the people of japan and china to live in friendship for generations to come. we should strive for an early conclusion of a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship.

"we are of the opinion that the world today is in an upheaval that is unprecedented in history," he said, adding that "the contention of the two superpowers for hegemony is daily intensifying. in the light of this, too, we advocate the conclusion of a treaty of peace and friendship, taking the stand stipulated in clear-cut terms in the joint statement that 'neither of

the two countries should seek hegemony in the asia-pacific region and each country is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony.'

"in the course of our current friendly visit," he said, "we had a bold, frank and friendly exchange of views with the china-japan friendship association on questions of common interest, and reached unanimity of opinions on the question of opposing the two superpowers' hegemonism."

speaking on behalf of the diet members delegation of the japanese socialist party for japan-china friendship, toshio kurihara said: "the current world situation can be summerised in one phrase, that is, great disorder under heaven."

citing instances of contention between the united states and the soviet union for hegemony, he said recently the two superpowers had become more and more barefaced in their contention for hegemony.

"we are resolutely opposed to hegemonism of the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union," he said.

"we are of the opinion that it is necessary to show courage and make decision to promote the conclusion of a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship on the basis of the joint statement of the governments of japan and china. we are determined to make all-out efforts to achieve this goal," he added.

liao cheng-chih met with the japanese friends before the banquet.

the japanese friends attending the meeting and the banquet were: members of the friendly diet members delegation of the "new stream society" of the japanese socialist party and members of the "new stream society" yanosuke narasaki, masao saito, takako doi, yuzuru shimazaki, noboru baba, tetsu ueda, shiro takeda, hideo den, wataru kubo, yutaka hata and kosajiro meguro, and assistant atsushi hamatani; members of the diet members delegation of the japanese socialist party for japan-china friendship made up of members of the "seven two society", the "seven four society" and the "anpo-daha doshikai" of the japanese socialist party yosaku edamura, sadao wada, masaru anno, kumao terada, osamu yatabe and kaname okada.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa was present at the banquet.

also present at the meeting and banquet were chang hsiang-shan, lin li-yun, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, shih huang and ching pu-chun.

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Director General of Headquarters of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox)

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1975)

chinese vice-premier chi teng-kuei met and had a cordial, friendly conversation here this evening with seimin miyazaki, director general of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and his assistant hidesuke okabe.

present on the occasion were president liao cheng-chih and vice-president chang hsiang-shan of the china-japan friendship association.

Japanese Personages and Organizations Demand Inclusion of Anti-Hegemony in Japan-China Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 4, 1975)

inclusion in the proposed japan-china peace and friendship treaty of the anti-hegemony clause of the japan-china joint statement has been called for by japanese personages and organizations.

citing article seven of the japan-china joint statement, "neither of the two countries should seek hegemony in the asia-pacific region and each country is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony", takeshi hayashi, director of the japan committee for afro-asian people's solidarity, said that "this statement is indivisible."

he stressed that "it is the moral obligation of the japanese nation toward other asian countries to include in the proposed japan-china treaty of peace and friendship the content of anti-hegemony".

"to follow and submit to superpowers or to take the side of the third world countries by strengthening friendship and solidarity with them -- this is an important choice japan must make," hayashi noted.

in a letter to "tokyo shimbun" on may 3, miyazaki hiroshi, a white-collar worker in tokyo, wrote that the japanese government "should insert the anti-hegemony provision into the proposed treaty from the

view-point both of its international obligation and of its responsibility to correct its past errors and to bring about peace."

the tokyo-china research institute in a statement issued on may 2 stressed the significance of the anti-hegemony provision in the japan-china joint statement. it demanded that the japanese government "follow up and further develop the spirit of the japan-china joint statement, and have the japan-china peace and friendship treaty concluded at an early date."

CHINA AND KOREA

DPRK Vice President Kang Ryang Uk Arrives in Peking at Head of Government Delegation for Queen Kossamak's Cremation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1975)

kang ryang uk, vice-president of the democratic people's republic of korea, arrived here by special plane this afternoon at head of a government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea for attending the ceremony for the cremation of the remains of her majesty queen sisowath kossamak nearireath of cambodia.

among those present at the airport to greet the delegation were:

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia; sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c.; thiounn prasith, alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee; and ang kim khoan, cambodian ambassador to the d.p.r.k.;

chinese vice-premier chen hsi-lien, minister of foreign trade li chiang, vice-foreign minister ho ying, deputy departmental directors of the foreign ministry ho chang-ming and kao chien-chung, chinese ambassador to the d.p.r.k. li yun-chuan and chinese ambassador to cambodia sun hao; and

hyun jun keuk, the d.p.r.k. ambassador to china, and officials of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking.

Chinese Vice Premier Gives Banquet in Honor of Distinguished Korean and Vietnamese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1975)

chinese vice-premier chen hsi-lien gave a banquet this evening in honour of kang ryang uk, vice-president of the democratic people's republic of korea; phan trong tue, vice-premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam; nguyen van kiet, vice-president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and other distinguished korean and vietnamese guests.

present at the banquet were d.p.r.k. ambassador to china hyun jun keuk, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china nguyen trong vinh, charge d'affaires ad interim tran binh of the r.s.v.n. embassy, and diplomatic officials of the three embassies in peking.

present were chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang, vice-foreign ministers wang hai-jung and ho ying, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry chu chuan-hsien, chinese ambassador to the r.s.v.n. wang jo-chieh and chinese ambassador to cambodia sun hao.

CHINA AND MEXICO

NPC Vice Chairman Li Su-wen Meets Wife of Former Mexican President Adolfo Lopez Mateos

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1975)

li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met here this afternoon with madame eva samano de lopez mateos, wife of the former mexican president adolfo lopez mateos, and mr. and mrs. pascual gutierrez roldan and mrs. blanca vorhauer de alvarez, her companions on the visit. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and chen teh-ho, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Youth Handball Team Leaves Peking for Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1975)

a chinese youth handball team with chang shu-wu as its leader and ma yu-jung as deputy leader left peking by air yesterday on a friendly tour of romania.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Singapore Football Association Delegation Gives Reciprocal Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1975)

the visiting delegation of the singapore football association gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

among the guests were li ching-chuan, leading member of the all-china sports federation; chao hsi-wu, president of the chinese football association; leading members of departments concerned hsu yin-sheng, wang cheng-shu and chen chih-cheng; as well as coaches and players of the chinese football team and the peking team.

delegation leader richard pates and chao hsi-wu made speeches at the banquet which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere. both of them pointed out that the current visit of the delegation of the singapore football association had enhanced the unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and singapore, and proposed toasts to the constant strengthening and development of this friendship.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Chinese Performing Arts Troupe Arrives in Trinidad and Tobago

(NCNA-English Port of Spain, May 3, 1975)

the performing arts troupe of china arrived here early this morning for a friendly performance tour of trinidad and tobago at the invitation of its government.

the troupe is led by hao liang and its deputy leader is ting hsueh-sung.

welcoming the troupe at the airport were ulmont pierre, permanent secretary of the ministry of education and culture; rabindrinath permanand, chief of protocol of the ministry of external affairs; m.p. alladin, director of culture of the ministry of education and culture; and other government officials and friends.

representatives of the overseas chinese association here were also at the airport to welcome the troupe.

yang mai, chinese charge d'affaires to trinidad and tobago, was present.

permanent secretary ulmont pierre had a friendly chat with the leaders and a number of leading artists of the troupe at the airport guest room.

he expressed warm welcome to the troupe and wished the latter success in the performance tour.

leader of the troupe hao liang expressed thanks for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded the troupe by the government and people of the host country. in a written statement at the airport, he said that it is the hope of the troupe to contribute to the mutual understanding and friendship between the people of the two countries and to learn from the industrious and valiant people of trinidad and tobago.

CHINA AND UN

Ninth Session of UNIDO Council Closes

(NCNA-English Vienna, May 3, 1975)

the 9th session of the council of the united nations industrial development organization (unido) closed here yesterday.

thanks to the struggle of the third world countries and the efforts of justice-holding countries, the session overcame the obstructions and sabotage of the superpowers and adopted a resolution on the subsequent work on the decisions and proposals made at the second conference of the unido. the draft resolution was proposed by "the 77 group" and romania. the resolution points out that "the declaration and plan of action of lima on industrial development and cooperation" is a positive contribution to the establishment of a new international economic order, and at present it is necessary to ensure the quick fulfilment of the proposals and decisions made at the second conference of the unido.

during the discussion and adoption of the resolution, the soviet representative tried hard to obstruct and thwart the discussion and to prevent the adoption of the resolution. at the last minute before the draft resolution was put to vote, he suddenly went back on the text of the draft already agreed upon through consultations and with ulterior motives, pressed the sponsor countries of the draft to adopt a resolution on the question of natural resources first. the developing countries rejected this unreasonable demand and the soviet representative was in complete isolation. the resolution was finally adopted by the session.

the session also discussed "the 1974 annual report of the executive director of the unido", "the budget of a two-year programme" and "the four years mid-term plan" of the organization. in his speech, chinese deputy representative pu ming pointed out that in reviewing and examining the unido activities, the purposes and fundamental principles of "the declaration on the establishment of a new international economic order" and the "programme of action" adopted at the 6th special session of the u.n. general assembly should be the guiding principles. in its own work, the unido should not only implement certain clauses and specified regulations of the "declaration" and "programme of action", what is more important is realization of the objectives and principles of these two documents. what the developing countries urgently need is not only an increase in the items of assistance, but also an improvement of the quality of these items. while reviewing and examining the unido activities, one should not pay attention only to how many experts have been sent and how many reports written. the

main emphasis should be put on the question whether the items provided are truly helpful in promoting the development of the national industry of the third world.

pu ming pointed out that cooperation among developing countries is growing, this new type of cooperation is not only conducive to the growth of the economy of the developing countries but has also strengthened the forces against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. it is making important contributions to the establishment of a new international economic order, he said. the chinese deputy representative hoped that the unido would give priority and allocate more funds to promoting this kind of cooperation and other important projects.

pu ming demanded that the world bank and the international monetary fund, which have contact with the unido, immediately expel the "representatives" of the chiang clique in accordance with u.n. general assembly resolution 2758.

Third Session of Governing Council of UN Environment Program Closes

(NCNA-English Nairobi, May 3, 1975)

the 3rd session of the governing council of the united nations environment programme closed here yesterday after adopting a number of decisions concerning environmental questions.

at a meeting of committee one of the session, deputy head of the chinese delegation wang tsung-chieh made a speech on the food problem -- a pressing problem facing the developing countries as well as an important problem with regard to conservation and improvement of the human environment.

he pointed out: "for quite a long time, colonialism, imperialism and particularly the superpowers have gravely damaged the agricultural economy and capacity of food production of the developing countries by imposing on them a lop-sided and single product economy, conducting exchange of unequal values and dumping large quantities of 'surplus' food. they have also at times monopolized the world food market and taken human basic means of subsistence as a means of seeking maximum profits and interfering in the internal affairs of the developing countries. as a result, the developing countries have been plunged into dire poverty and backwardness and are seriously inadequate in food grains, and even

some traditional food exporting countries have been turned into food importing ones." he emphatically pointed out: "food problem in the developing countries have been caused mainly by colonialism, imperialism and particularly the superpowers. the only basic way to solve the food problem is to break down the old international economic order of inequality and build up a new international economic relation by persevering in struggle against colonialism, imperialism and particularly the superpowers".

he said: "the large population of the developing countries is a very important condition for enhancing the development of social economy. so long as they give full play to their own great manpower resources, it is certain that the developing countries will be in a position to gradually promote agricultural production and solve their own food problem."

dwelling on the question of developing food production with regard to environmental problems, he pointed out: "with the development of agriculture, environment pollution may come up, but it can be solved by adopting appropriate measures in good time. in no way should we give up eating for fear of choking, and become stagnant and slaves of nature."

he stressed: "people of all countries have the right to make full use of their own conditions to develop agricultural production, reform agricultural technique and increase food production so as to meet supplies and requirements of their own countries." he said: "we express our deep sympathy with the developing countries having food grain difficulties. we support all the reasonable demands and effective measures put forward by the developing countries for solving their food problems."

wang tsung-chieh also gave an account of how the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party have developed agricultural production with industriousness and vigour, overcome all natural calamities and achieved good harvests for thirteen years running. he said that since the founding of new china, the annual average rate of population growth is around 2 per cent while that of grain production is about 4 per cent. the output of grain production can basically meet the requirements of the nation's construction and people's livelihood.

during the session, representatives of romania, yugoslavia, jamaica, brazil, mexico, pakistan, sri lanka, sudan, ghana and others also spoke. the representative of the pan-africanist congress of azania also spoke as an observer.

the third session of the governing council of the u.n. environment programme opened here on april 17 representatives of 58 member states attended the session.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

China's Freighter Arrives in Da Nang

(NCNA-English Hanoi, May 3, 1975)

the chinese freighter red flag 155, loaded with the chinese people's aid materials to the south vietnamese people, arrived in da nang port yesterday afternoon to the warm welcome of the local people. this is the ship's first call at the south vietnamese port.

Delegation of Vietnam Democratic Republic Government and Fatherland Front Central Committee Led by Vice Premier Phan Trong Tue Arrives in Peking for Queen Kossamak's Cremation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1975)

a delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the central committee of the fatherland front of viet nam led by vice-premier phan trong tue arrived here by special plane this afternoon for attending the ceremony for the cremation of the remains of her majesty queen sisowath kossamak nearireath of cambodia.

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, called at the guest house to meet vice-premier phan trong tue and members of the delegation.

upon its arrival in peking, the delegation was greeted at the airport by:

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, thiounn prasith, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, toch kham doeun, cambodian ambassador to china, and sien an, cambodian ambassador to the democratic republic of viet nam;

chen hsi-lien, chinese vice-premier, li chiang, minister of foreign trade, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, liang feng and kao chien-chung, deputy departmental directors of the foreign ministry, and sun hao, chinese ambassador to cambodia; and

nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, and diplomatic officials of the two embassies here.

Delegation of Provisional Revolutionary Government of Republic of South Vietnam Led by Vice President Nguyen Van Kiet Arrives in Peking for Queen Kossamak's Cremation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1975)

a delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam led by vice-president nguyen van kiet arrived in peking by special plane this afternoon for attending the ceremony for the cremation of the remains of her majesty queen sisowath kossamak nearireath of cambodia.

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, called at the guest house to meet vice-president nguyen van kiet and members of the delegation.

greeting the delegation at the airport upon its arrival in peking were:

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c., thiounn prasith, alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee; toch kham doeun, cambodian ambassador to china; and sien an, cambodian ambassador to the democratic republic of viet nam;

chen hsi-lien, chinese vice-premier; li chiang, minister of foreign trade; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; liang feng and kao chien-chung, deputy departmental directors of the foreign ministry; wang jo-chieh, chinese ambassador to the republic of south viet nam; and sun hao, chinese ambassador to cambodia; and

tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the r.s.v.n. in peking; and nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the d.r.v.n. to china; and diplomatic officials of the two embassies in peking.

Mass Rallies in Chinese Cities Warmly Celebrate
Great Victory of South Vietnamese People

(NCNA-English Peking, May 3, 1975)

mass rallies
were held by the people of nanning, kwangchow and kunming on may 2 and 3 in warm celebration of the liberation of saigon and south viet nam as a whole -- a great victory won by the vietnamese people in the south.

in nanning, capital of south china's kwangsi chuang autonomous region, more than 3,000 people of various nationalities held a grand rally yesterday in celebration of the victory.

attending the rally were wei kuo-ching, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, first secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, and leading members of various local party, government and army organizations, including liu chung-kuei, liao wei-hsiung, hsu chi-hai and hsiao han.

among the guests at the rally were nguyen am, consul-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in nanning, tran quang minh and vo quang khoat, vice-consuls of the d.r.v.n. consulate-general in nanning, and friends from other countries in nanning.

vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee liu chung-kuei and consul-general nguyen am made speeches at the rally.

liu chung-kuei said: "the great victory of the vietnamese people is a great victory for adherence to protracted armed struggle. it has great historic and international significance. the vietnamese people's struggle and victory are a powerful support and encouragement to the chinese people. situated in the southern chinese border, the kwangsi chuang autonomous region adjoins viet nam by mountains and rivers. there exists a traditional revolutionary friendship between the people of china and viet nam. "together with the people in other parts of china, we kwangsi people will, as always, unswervingly support the vietnamese people in their just struggle. we are convinced that the vietnamese people will certainly overcome all difficulties and win still greater victories," he said.

consul-general nguyen am said: "the vietnamese people are in a historic moment. we felt very happy to join the people of various nationalities in kwangsi at this get-together and share with you the joy of victory."

the consul-general gave an account of the tremendous victory won by the vietnamese people in the south by persevering in protracted armed struggle and launching the recent great campaign named after president ho chi minh with the support from the vietnamese people in the north.

"the people of viet nam and china are comrades and brothers," he said, "in the protracted revolutionary struggle, we have fought shoulder to shoulder and supported and helped each other. the great unity and friendship between our two peoples have been fostered by president ho chi minh and the viet nam workers' party, and chairman mao and the chinese communist party. we are convinced that the friendship will remain evergreen and unbreakable from generation to generation."

on the eveing of may first, leading members of the kwangsi chuang autonomous regional and the nanning city revolutionary committees called at the vietnamese consulate-general in nanning to extend their greetings.

in kwangchow, capital of the kwangtung province in south china, 3,000 people met at a rally this morning in celebration of the liberation of saigon and south viet nam as a whole.

attending the rally were leading members of party, government and army organizations of kwangtung province, kwangchow city and region, including lin li-ming, ou chih-fu, tzu hsiu-lin, liang chin-tang, liu chi-fa, liang hsiu-chen and li chien-chen.

among the guests at the rally were le quang dien, consul-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in kwangchow, staff members of the consulate-general, and vietnamese convalescents, students and trainees in kwangchow.

the rally was presided over by liang hsiang, secretary of the c.p.c. kwangchow city committee and vice-chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee. lin li-ming, secretary of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, addressed the rally.

he said: "the vietnamese people's great victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is a common victory for the united struggle of the people of indochina as a whole. it is also a common victory for the people of the third world and people throughout the world in their cause of unity against imperialism.

"the vietnamese people's victory is a tremendous encouragement to the oppressed nations and people in the

world in their revolutionary struggle. it has set a brilliant example for the people of the world in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism. it has provided new and rich experience for the national liberation struggle throughout the world.

"the south vietnamese people's victory has proved once again that the people of any country, even a small country, can defeat their enemy no matter how strong the enemy appears to be, so long as they dare to struggle and take up arms, defy hardships and sacrifice, and adhere to the principle of independence, self-determination and self-reliance."

lin li-ming said: "china and viet nam are neighbours as close to each other as the lips to the teeth. the people of china and viet nam are comrades-in-arms and brothers who share each other's weal and woe. following the great leader chairman mao's teaching, the chinese people will, as always, continue to fulfill their bounden internationalist duties, firmly support the vietnamese people in their just struggle, and unite, fight together and win victory together with the vietnamese people. we are convinced that an independent, free, unified and prosperous new viet nam is forthcoming."

consul-general le quang dien said: "the victory of the people of south viet nam is a realization of president ho chi minh's teaching: 'fight valiantly so that the yanks quit and the puppets topple.' it is a victory of great historic significance for the entire vietnamese people. it has opened a brilliant historical stage towards a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic and strong viet nam. this victory is not only a victory for the vietnamese people, but also a victory for the fraternal chinese people and the people of other socialist countries, as well as the progressive people the world over.

"the vietnamese people have always enjoyed warm support from the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the fraternal chinese people and tremendous and effective assistance in all fields. this precious support and assistance have encouraged us to defeat the piratical u.s. invaders. our compatriots and fighters throughout the country will always remember, deep in our hearts, the statement by chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people's great leader and the vietnamese people's respected and beloved friends.

on the morning of may first, lin li-ming and liang hsiang called at the consulate-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in kwangchow to extend warm congratulations.

in kunming, yunnan province, several thousand people of all circles held a grand rally today in warm celebration of the great victory won by the south and north vietnamese people.

attending the rally were chou hsing, first secretary of the c.p.c. yunnan provincial committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and first political commissar of the p.l.a. kunming units, and wang pi-cheng, second secretary of the provincial party committee, first vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the p.l.a. kunming units, as well as leading members of local party and governmental organizations and army units chen kang, liu ming-hui and chilin wandan.

among the guests were consul vo van anh and other comrades from the consulate-general in kunming of the democratic republic of viet nam.

li wei, secretary of the c.p.c. kunming city committee and chairman of the city revolutionary committee, presided over the rally. chen kang, secretary of the c.p.c. yunnan provincial committee, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and deputy commander of the p.l.a. kunming units, addressed the rally.

he said: "the patriotic armymen and civilians in south viet nam rose to the occasion and liberated saigon and the whole of south viet nam. this great victory is a song of triumph for the people's war and a common victory for the people of the third world and the world as a whole in their cause of unity against imperialism. like people in other parts of china, we people of various nationalities in yunnan province are overjoyed at the victory of the vietnamese people.

"the victory of the vietnamese people," he went on, "is a powerful support and tremendous encouragement to us. we resolutely support the just struggle of the vietnamese people, and will always unite, fight and win victories together with the fraternal vietnamese people."

consul vo van anh spoke at the rally. he said: "viet nam and china are fraternal, socialist neighbours. in our war of resistance against french aggression, the socialist construction in the north, and our war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the vietnamese people have all along received tremendous and valuable assistance in various fields from the chinese people."

he wished the chinese people still greater victories in their socialist revolution and construction, and constant growth and development of the close friendship of the people of various nationalities in yunnan province and the provinces of ha giang, lao cai and lai chau on the vietnamese border.

on the afternoon of may 1, chen kang, liu ming-hui and others called at the consulate-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in kunming to extend warm congratulations to the heroic vietnamese people on their great victory.

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LU HSÜN AS A SUPPORTER OF THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT

The Battle Insignia of a Marxist

- Impressions from Lu Hsün's satirical essays written in the later part of his life

by

Ni Mo-yen (倪墨炎)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, may 7, 1975)

"Only he is a Marxist who extends the recognition of the class struggle to the recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is what constitutes the most profound difference between the Marxist and the ordinary petty (as well as big) bourgeois. This is the touchstone on which the real understanding and recognition of Marxism is to be tested."

The life of the great revolutionary Lu Hsün was a life of unyielding struggle. Born out of the crumbling old society, he had a profound understanding of the decadence of the old society. In his early works, he had analogized the old society of that time to the "black dyeing vat" and the "feast of human flesh." He resolved to smash that "dyeing vat," upset that man-eating "banquet" and wipe out those cannibals. In the later part of his life when he made headway by leaps and bounds in his world outlook and became a communist, he not only firmly believed that "only the newly emerging proletarians have a future," extended recognition to class struggle and energetically threw himself into the new democratic revolution led by the Chinese Communist Party, but also supported the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and fought diligently for the realization of the dictatorship of the proletariat in China. In conjunction with the need of the struggle at that time, Lu Hsün studied Lenin's works. He analyzed and criticized some revolutionaries who wavered on the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat and some "fellow travelers" who

finally betrayed the revolution in the face of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This was the battle insignia of Lu Hsün as the greatest and most heroic standard bearer of the new force of revolutionary culture after the May 4 Movement and as a Marxist. Although Lu Hsün was unable to experience in person the socialist society under the dictatorship of the proletariat, his many expositions still offer some revelation to our study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat today.

The later part of Lu Hsün's life fell at a time when the international bourgeoisie and the reactionaries in China were frantically attacking the Soviet Union under the dictatorship of the proletariat built by Lenin and led by Stalin. Lu Hsün recognized that to go from the capitalist society to "classless society," it was necessary to go through the dictatorship of the proletariat. He said, "Isn't the dictatorship of the proletariat for the sake of classless society in the future?" Only the "success" of the dictatorship of the proletariat would "lead to the early abolition of classes." ("We Are No Longer Deceived") This is also to say that only after the dictatorship of the proletariat has accomplished its historical task by carrying the struggle against the bourgeoisie to the end would communist society be realized. Therefore, the realization of "classless society" could not depend on dreaming, but must go through a violent struggle. "The class struggle before the building of such society" is very violent. Lu Hsün said that if we lost sight of this struggle, then "a good society would not come, and no matter how bright a picture is painted, it would after all be a dream, an utopian dream." We should not become dizzy with the dream of "communism" but should "devote ourselves to the attainment of such future" through struggle, and the important thing "is to take action," to make revolution and to constantly go forward. ("Dreams Heard") Lu Hsün had summed up the development made by the socialist Soviet Union under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin in this way: "Battle, change, battle, construction, battle, success." Lu Hsün was verily convinced that communist society could be realized only through the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Lu Hsün pointed out that the society of the dictatorship of the proletariat built after the October Revolution "is advantageous to the poor people but definitely disadvantageous to the rich people." Therefore, "it is good when the poor people are taken into consideration, and naturally bad when the rich people are taken into consideration." Lu Hsün clearly pointed out here that those attacking the October Revolution were people who "think for the rich people" and dreamt day and night of restoring the reactionary rule. Lu Hsün roared for such a revolutionary new thing as the dictatorship of the proletariat and waged resolute struggle against the enemies who attacked and vilified the October Revolution.

Lu Hsün had seriously studied Lenin's "'Left-Wing' Communism, An Infantile Disorder" and other works. Lenin pointed out, "The dictatorship of the proletariat is a stubborn struggle waged against the forces and traditions of the old society." "The force of habit of millions and tens of millions is a most terrible force." If a long, stubborn and desperate war of life and death were not waged against the old force of habit, then the soil for restoring capitalism could not be wiped out in the end. Lu Hsün

thought very highly of and supported Lenin's series of expositions. He said, "A true revolutionary has his unique views. For example, Mr. Ulyanov (Note: Lenin) has embodied 'customs' and 'habits' into 'culture' and thought that the reform of these things is very difficult. I think that if these things are not reformed, this revolution will come to nought and will topple in no time like a tower built on the sand." ("Habit and Reform") In order to insure that the dictatorship of the proletariat is not built on the "sand" and will not "come to nought," the proletariat that has seized political power must go deep "into the midst of the masses," use Marxism to educate and arouse the masses, and wage a stubborn struggle against the old force of habit. Lu Hsün said: Otherwise, the revolution "will be crushed to pieces by the rock of habit" and the whole society would be "dragged back onto the old road" by the force of habit.

Lu Hsün was firmly opposed to the viewpoint of looking upon mental labor as one grade higher than others and to the fostering of privileged strata. In light of the fact that Chou Yang and company actually styled themselves as the spiritual aristocracy at that time, Lu Hsün pointed out: The proletarian revolution contains many aspects and has many kinds of work to do. Literature and art is only "a wing" in this revolution and has nothing that is especially noble compared with other "wings." Poets and men of letters cannot regard themselves as "higher than all else." After the seizure of political power by the proletariat, they cannot ask for "rich remuneration and special treatment, such as travelling in special coaches and feeding on special meals." These expositions by Lu Hsün were effective criticism of the "Four Fellows" including Chou Yang at that time. However, Chou Yang and company still "do what they like." During the period of socialist revolution, they tried their utmost to push Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, vigorously practiced "three kinds of well-known figures and three kinds of high treatment," fostered the spiritual aristocracy and privileged strata and extended the bourgeois rights and the three major differences in a vain attempt to restore capitalism.

Lu Hsün sincerely aspired for training writers from among the workers and peasants. He lamented at that time, "It is a pity that there are no writers of worker-peasant origin among the Left-wing writers." ("Present State of Affairs in the Literary and Art Circles of Dark China") The given politics and economy determine a given culture. After the seizure of political power by the proletariat, they must emancipate themselves politically and economically and become masters before they can emancipate themselves culturally and become the masters of culture. "It is necessary to wait till the real emancipation of the workers and peasants before there is really the literature of the common people." ("Literature of the Revolutionary Period")

Lu Hsün had correctly analyzed and criticized certain revolutionaries who wavered in the face of the dictatorship of the proletariat. He was of the view that if a revolutionary had not a profound understanding of the Marxist theory concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat and wavered on this question, then when the class enemies "used all kinds of rumors and

made all kinds of efforts and attempts to cast aspersions" on the dictatorship of the proletariat, and used "freedom" "humanitarianism" and other bourgeois slogans to attack the "despotism" of the dictatorship of the proletariat, he would be unable to resist this adverse current.

After the October Revolution, because Gorky had alienated himself from the worker-peasant-soldier masses, stayed far away from the forefront of the heated revolutionary struggle of the proletariat, and "was encircled by the bourgeois intellectuals who were full of resentment" at Petersburg, he actually complained that the Soviet was too "ruthless" in the suppression of counter-revolution and even grumbled that "there is a deepening of differences" between himself and communism. In view of Gorky's vacillation, Lenin warmly and soberly extended him his assistance. The dictatorship of the proletariat had just been set up and class struggle was very violent at that time. Lenin advised Gorky that he should not look only at certain temporary phenomena of poverty, harassment and illness but should get out of Petersburg, break through that ring of encirclement, and "go to the countryside or factories (or the front) in other places to observe how people build a new mode of life."

Lu Hsün all along highly appraised Gorky who had made contributions to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. He had recommended to the reading public in China Gorky's novel "Mother" and said, "As soon as Gorky's novel 'Mother' was published, the revolutionary acclaimed it as 'the most opportune book.' This was so not only at that time, but is also so at present." The "revolutionary" here referred to Lenin. As a proletarian writer who had vigorously participated in revolutionary battles, Gorky was considered by Lu Hsün as "great." But Lu Hsün unambiguously criticized Gorky when the latter wavered on the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Lu Hsün was of the opinion that Gorky had not been able to resist that reactionary adverse current. He said that among those who voiced complaints against the dictatorship of the proletariat at that time, "I also suspect that even Gorky was involved because at that time he ran errands for all kinds of people to enable them to leave the country and enjoy peace, and it was said that he also clashed with those in power because of this." Lu Hsün sharply pointed out here that Gorky complained that the dictatorship of the proletariat had come to the dangerous position that no clear line of demarcation could be drawn between it and the bourgeoisie. Gorky ran errands for and defended some reactionaries. What was the result? Lu Hsün said, "But no sooner the few men of letters Gorky saved....left the country, they strongly repudiated Gorky." The reality of class struggle is ruthless. Gorky actually had done such a foolish thing like that peasant who showed pity for the poisonous snake. Lu Hsün's analysis and criticism of Gorky showed his firm conviction in the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Lu Hsün had criticized many times the acts of betrayal by some so-called "fellow travelers."

Lu Hsün had pointed out, "At the time of the October Revolution in Russia, many men of letters really had shown their willingness to do their

utmost for the revolution. But the actual storm finally caused them to be at a loss to know what to do." In the face of the dictatorship of the proletariat, they were panic-stricken and disappointed. Some even committed suicide, ran away or became dispirited. Why? Because they were "after all not revolutionary men of letters." ("Revolutionary Literature") This meant that in the revolutionary ranks, they refused to reform their world outlook and study Marxism-Leninism. They did not go into the midst of the worker-peasant masses and their world outlook remained to be bourgeois. Because the dictatorship of the proletariat was alien to them, some would oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat in different ways, and they finally took the ignominious road of betraying the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

Recently the great leader Chairman Mao pointed out, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." We must follow Chairman Mao's teaching, seriously study works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings, thoroughly understand the question of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and carry continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

* * *

LANGUAGE REFORM

A Talk on the Reform of Chinese Characters As Viewed from the Relationship Between Pronunciation and Definition

by

Hsü Ch'ing (徐青)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 10, 1975)

The written language is the writing of symbols for recording the spoken language. It records one by one the expressions of the spoken language, overcomes the limitation in time and space of the spoken language which vanishes the moment it is uttered and enhances its efficacy as an instrument for social intercourse so that ideas and culture can be exchanged, preserved and transmitted to promote the progress and development of human society. Engels has pointed out, "Beginning with the refining of iron ore and due to the discovery of the written language and its application in the documentation of records, we passed over to the time of civilization." Following the march of time and the development of science, "handing over the written language to the masses" and reforming the old written language so as to enable it to better serve the people has become a very important task.

According to the principle of construction, the written language may be divided into two major categories. One is the idea-expressing system in which the letter itself does not denote the pronunciation. For example, the Han characters of China and the written language of ancient Egypt. The other is the tone-expressing system, and the form of the letter itself is a phonetic symbol. Among them, those using simple letters as symbols for denoting syllables are called syllabic letters, for example, the Japanese Kenno. Those using symbols to denote various sound elements are called sound element letters or the phonetic language. For example, English and French. Because each phrase in the spoken language is made up of the two important factors of sound and meaning, sound is the material shell for transmitting the meaning and the meaning is the content transmitted by the sound. Therefore, the written language should proceed from the shell for recording the sound of the spoken words. In other words, for the sake of overcoming the limitations imposed by the condition of time and space, an easy-to-write lineal form should be used in place of the sound form, so as to translate the aural material form into the visual material form. This is also to say that letters should be tone-expressing and not idea-expressing.

However, due to their limitations in level of cognition, the ancient people found it not easy to catch words that vanished the moment they were uttered. Therefore the earliest written language coined was not made up of tone-expressing letters, but idea-expressing pictograms. However, viewed from the angle of modern science, the structure of these idea-expressing letters, which in form stand above speech sound, is not rational. Because

the sematic factors of each language are more complex, for the sake of enabling the letters to express ideas, it would be necessary to create a large number of letter forms. Consequently, they will constitute a heavy burden to learning. This is because we must remember their pronunciation one by one before we can read them. As for the tone-expressing letters, they are greatly different. This is because, when analyzed, the phonetic factors of a language are limited and generally do not exceed more than thirty. Provided several tens of appropriate letters of a simple form are designed as the letters of the alphabet and used to spell out the words, we can derive the meaning from the sound. This kind of tone-expressing written language is more simple, and it can be used after we have learned the alphabet and the methods of spelling and writing. Because of this, the development of the idea-expressing written language in the direction of the tone-expressing written language has become a common rule in the world.

In China, because of the slow development of the feudal society over more than 2,000 years and the reactionary ideological influence of Confucianism for restoration and regression represented by Confucius, the progress of the Chinese characters has been seriously hampered. The reactionary ruling classes and the Confucianists, through concocting the fallacy of the creation of the written language by a "sage," purposely added a veneer of mystery to the written language, and held that "every single dot or stroke is unalterable" and could not be changed in any way. Because of this, it was very difficult to talk about any basic change in the Chinese characters. However, the innate phonic quality of the written language has still a very strong vitality. In the slow process of their development, the Chinese characters have still kept on increasing their imperfect phonetic components to enable the characters to evolve into idea-expressing characters which are tone-expressing in construction. (According to statistics, about 90 percent of the Chinese characters are determinative-phonetic characters.) This fact has fully shown that the development from idea-expression to tone-expression is a law governing the development of the written language as well as one of the foundations on which our work for reforming the Chinese written language is based.

Chairman Mao's instruction that "the written language must be reformed, and it is necessary to take the orientation of phonetic spelling in common with the written languages of the world" has expressed the long aspiration of the working people for reforming the Chinese written language and reflected the law governing the development of the Chinese written language. We must unswervingly follow Chairman Mao's instruction and strive to realize the complete reform of the Chinese written language.

Naturally, this reform is a long-term task. Before the realization of phoneticization, we must simplify the Chinese characters to facilitate current application. Because of this, in our current effort to go on doing a good job in simplifying the Chinese characters and streamlining the number of Chinese characters, we must seriously take into consideration the question of increasing the phonetic components of the idea-expressing characters. Based on the principle that the written language uses characters to record the sound and the sound to denote the

meaning, we must gradually and properly increase the phonetic components of the Chinese characters (for example the use of homonym substitutes and phonetic signs) to improve and enlarge the phonetic quality of the Chinese characters. When conditions permit, we should consciously weaken the role of the character form and the definitive radicals in the structure of the Chinese characters, so as to enable the simplified characters to take another step in the phonetic direction.

For a long time, there have been but two kinds of methods for simplifying the Chinese characters: One method is to take steps to simplify the form of the character. For example, "漢" is simplified as "汉," "號" as "号" and "個" as "个." The other method is to start from the sound of the character to consider simplification, and this includes the use of homonym substitutes. For example, "鬥" is substituted with "斗," "範" with "范" and "醜" with "丑." In some cases the phonetic symbols of the idea-expressing characters are simplified or improved. For example, "粮" is used for "糧," "沟" for "溝" and "邮" for "郵." In these two methods of simplification, simplification with the tone of the character as the point of departure has not only simplified the character form but also strengthened the tone-expressing quality of the Chinese character and achieved the goal of streamlining the number of Chinese characters (e.g., homonym substitutes). However, simplification with the form of the character as the point of departure is mainly for reducing the number of strokes in writing. From this it can be seen that the methods of using homonym substitutes and simplifying and improving the phonetic symbols with the sound of pronunciation as the point of departure are not only consistent with the orientation of phoneticization of the Chinese characters but also methods with great potentials and strong in mass foundation.

Spurred by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers for reforming the Chinese written language is very high. Judging from the vast number of new simplified characters created by the masses, the methods of using homonym substitutes and simplifying and improving phonetic symbols for strengthening the phonetic quality of Chinese characters are at present being universally adopted and have gradually developed to become an irresistible trend. For example, such characters as "午" (舞), "元" (圓), "付" (副 幅) and "令" (鈴) are all homonym substitutes. Again, "沈" (瀋), "桷" (橡), "初" (袖) and "充" (銃) are simplified or improved determinative-phonetic characters. At the same time, after simplifying the phonetic symbols of the determinative-phonetic characters, the method of analogy is often used to increase the frequency of the use of these phonetic symbols and to strengthen the phonetic role of these Chinese characters. For example, because the simplification of the characters of "遼" and "燎" as "辽" and "疗" have already been formally promulgated, the masses have further simplified such characters as "撩," "僚," "潦" and "嘹" into "打," "仃," "汀" and "灯." This is because the Chinese characters seldom appear independently but are joined up with the preceding and the following characters to form phrases. Therefore, it is very important for the pronunciation to be concise, and provided that the simplified characters

are not confused with other commonly used characters, such new simplified characters are comparatively rational. This does not mean the complete exclusion of the method of simplifying the character form. We only hold that we should not rely mainly on this method, and it is permissible to continue to pay attention to simplifying the character form of some of the more complex characters. "𠂢" (曉) and "迄" (建) for example. These characters have been fairly widely circulated and can also be adopted.

What actual significance is there in simplifying and streamlining the number of Chinese characters with pronunciation taken as the point of departure? We hold that, firstly, this can weaken the role of character form in the written language, weaken certain superficial connections between the form and the definition of the characters, strengthen its phonetic component of the Han character thus enabling it to gradually break away from the old orbit of deriving the meaning from the form (essentially still by means of the tone), and invigorate the method of deriving the meaning from the tone. Deriving the meaning from the form is one of the major obstacles to the evolution of Chinese characters from idea expression to sound expression, and viewed from the characteristics of the written characters themselves, this is also not scientific. Because there is actually no connection between the form and the meaning, the linking of the written language with the spoken language is entirely external and can be severed. If a given form is used as phonetic symbol, the linking of the pronunciation with the meaning of the word is the internal relationship of the structure of the language, and such relationship cannot be neglected. This means that the meaning of tone-expressing characters must rely on pronunciation and the meaning is derived from the tone. The idea-expressing characters, however, cause people to experience the difficulty of inability to pronounce accurately. Therefore, the simplification of Chinese characters with pronunciation as the point of departure can to some extent give further impetus to the development of the Chinese characters in the direction of sound-expression, and make proper preparations for the habit of sight-reading the written language, phoneticization, the basic reform in the system of Chinese written language in the future. If the idea of character form cannot be eliminated from the sight-reading of the written language, then it is very difficult to carry out phoneticization.

Next, the current work to simplify the Chinese characters and the future work to reform the Chinese written language must be integrated and unified under the orientation of phoneticization. Otherwise, the work of simplifying the Chinese characters and the work of phoneticization can easily become two unrelated things that seem to have each its own goal, and with each going its own way without interfering with each other. This will result in that on the one hand, the work of phoneticization is not easy to attract widespread attention and seems to have not much relationship with and fall far beyond the reach of existing work. On the other hand, it is easy for the work to continue with the simplification of Chinese characters to depart from the orientation of phoneticization and to sink into the situation of dealing only with the character concerned, neglecting the current work and failing to create conditions for realizing the far-reaching goal. In short,

only by bridging the gap between simplification work and future phoneticization work and advancing toward a common goal could the road to the simplification of Chinese characters become broader and broader and truly succeed in facilitating not only application by the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers at present, but also the transition of the Chinese characters to phoneticization in the future.

* * *

There Is No Way To Stem the Trend for the Reform of the Written Language

- after reading Lu Hsün's "Speaking from 'Erroneous Characters'"

by

Lu Ching (卢静) of a certain unit of the PLA

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 10, 1975)

The article "Speaking from 'Erroneous Characters'" was written by Lu Hsün in March 1935. The reading of this article once again today is of actual significance to the popularized, deep-going and sustained development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and to the promotion of work for reforming the written language.

During the period of the Second Revolutionary Civil War in China, the Kuomintang reactionaries carried out two kinds of counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" against us--military "encirclement and suppression" and cultural "encirclement and suppression." However, both of these two kinds of "encirclement and suppression" ended in crushing defeat. The military "encirclement and suppression" resulted in the Red Army moving north to resist Japan, while the cultural "encirclement and suppression" resulted in the outbreak of the "December 9" revolutionary movement of the young people. Lu Hsün, the vanguard of the cultural revolution in China, used his mighty pen to write a great deal of articles. He threw himself into the battle against the cultural "encirclement and suppression," and "it was in the very midst of such campaigns of 'encirclement and suppression' that Lu Hsün, who believed in communism, became the giant of China's cultural revolution." "Speaking from 'Erroneous Characters'" was a satirical essay written by Lu Hsün in the midst of the polemics on the question of popular language which took place in the cultural circles of that time.

The reform of the written language was inevitable. However, in the old China under the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang, "even the suggestion of a new form of punctuation would make a great many people 'behave as though they had lost their parents' and wish that they could 'feast on his flesh and sleep on his pelt...." ("In Memory of Mr. Liu P'an-nung"), not to say the reform of the written language. In those years one of the students sitting for the entrance examination to Peking University made the mistake of writing an "erroneous character" and wrote "㬎明" as "㬎明." This infuriated those who practiced restoration and regression and they considered that this had undermined the dignity of the written language. Picking up this "erroneous character," the reactionary men of letters of the Kuomintang were dizzy with the superiority complex "as though they had discovered some treasure." ("Speaking from 'Erroneous Characters'") They resorted to denunciation, ridicule and attack and did every despicable thing they were capable of. In view of this, Lu Hsün bravely stood forth with the revolutionary spirit of going against the tide,

and fearing neither force nor violence, he wrote the article "Speaking from 'Erroneous Characters'" to make a telling rebuttal. Was this merely a dispute over a single "erroneous character"? No, this was actually a violent struggle between reform and conservatism, between progress and regression in the sphere of culture and a battle against cultural "encirclement and suppression."

The written language is a supplementary instrument for recording the spoken language and exchanging ideas. In the practice of pushing society forward, the people have also pushed forward the reform of the written language. Viewed from the history of the written language of China, the written language is really constantly developing and changing, and since antiquity, there has never been, nor can there be, "correct characters" that are rigid and changeless. When Ch'in Shih Huang unified China, he practiced "all writing is with the same characters" and reformed and unified the written characters of the various states in conformity with the demand for consolidating and developing the centralized power of the feudal empire. However, this kind of reform and unification was also relative, temporary and partial. From the oracle-bone script to the seal script, the li shu script and the k'ai shu script, the written language has been evolving up to the present day. The so-called standardization of the written language is itself the concept of development. The standardized characters of yesterday may not be suitable for today and must be standardized again. The standardized characters of today may have to be further standardized tomorrow. Because of this, regardless of whether among the people of ancient time, modern time or contemporary time, many had written "erroneous characters." This has precisely shown the shortcoming of the square characters themselves, and only by unremittingly overcoming these shortcomings could we enable the written language to keep on developing. Had all people maintained the status quo since ancient time, "the condition of today would not have existed, and if this method were to be followed there would not be the condition of the future and even up to the distant future, everything would be no different from antiquity." ("Speaking from 'Erroneous Characters'")

History always goes forward and the written language is constantly developing and changing. In the process of using a written language, people constantly reform what is irrational to make it easier to understand, easier to remember and easier to write. Why then make a fuss about the appearance of some "erroneous characters"? About the student sitting for the extrance examination of Peking University, Lu Hsün said, "If he wants to study civil engineering, it is enough so long as he is able to build dams and roads or harness rivers and dredge canals. The writing of '昌明' as '倡明' and the wrongly writing of '留学' as '流学' will not cause the dams to crumble." ("Speaking from 'Erroneous Characters'") With its unique insight, Lu Hsün dialectically dealt with the appearance of "erroneous characters" and sarcastically criticized the followers of Confucius and Mencius who practiced restoration and opposed progress. In his own writings, Lu Hsün also wrote many "erroneous characters" for us. For example, he wrote "菠菜" as "波菜" ("The Hare and the Pussy Cat"), "起源" as "起原" ("History of Man"), "蝌蚪" as "科斗" ("Comedy of a Duck"), "茫茫荼荼" as "孤另另" ("The Story of Ah Q") and "葡萄" as "蒲陶" ("Emotion from Looking into a Mirror"). In the

article "Speaking from 'Erroneous Characters'" Lu Hsün wrote "舍舍糊糊" as "舍舍胡胡." Twelve days later, Lu Hsün, in writing "人生识字胡涂始," again wrote the character "糊" as "胡." In the years of White Terror, this revolutionary spirit of Lu Hsün, who was bold in practice, in simplifying the Chinese characters and in promoting the reform of the written language had set us a brilliant example.

Naturally, we do not advocate the writing of erroneous characters, but advocate that the written language must be thoroughly reformed. We do not suggest that written characters can be coined at random, but are firmly opposed to the theory of the dignity of the written language that advocate back to the ancients and regression. However, the shortcomings of the square characters themselves and the existence of the square characters have dictated the existence of "erroneous characters." Chairman Mao has instructed us, "The written language must be reformed, and it is necessary to take the orientation of phonetic spelling in common with the written languages of the world." Chairman Mao has clearly pointed out to us the orientation for the reform of the written language. Lu Hsün said, "The ancient people had written erroneous characters and the people of today are also writing erroneous characters. It can be seen from this that the root of the disease in writing erroneous characters lies in the square characters themselves. The disease of erroneous character will exist together with the square characters, and besides reforming these square characters, there is actually no perfect cure." ("Speaking from 'Erroneous Characters'") Lu Hsün advocated the necessity to thoroughly reform the Chinese characters and realize phoneticization.

After liberation, the working people have politically, economically and culturally risen up to become the masters of the state. They have created large numbers of simplified characters in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiments. In particular, since the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the workers, peasants and soldiers have directly thrown themselves into the revolution in the sphere of culture and fully made manifest their role as the main force. More and more simplified characters have coined in their big-character posters, big slogans and mass criticism articles. At present, in the factories, the countryside, the neighborhood, the stores, the armed force units and the schools, new simplified characters have appeared everywhere like a raging torrent, and the people are delighted with the situation. This has effectively shown that the masses are not only the creators of the written language, but also the strongest motive force giving impetus to the development of the written language.

The Party and the government attach great importance to the work of reforming the written language. Since the founding of new China, a special department has been set up to collect and study the views and demands of the broad masses of people regarding the work of reforming the written language. The special department is linked with the mass movement in implementing the current task of reforming the written language. Definite achievements have been scored in simplifying the written language, in popularizing the standard spoken language and in promoting the Chinese language phoneticization plan.

All reactionaries who stand for back to the ancients and regression and deal with the reform of the written language by the masses the way they deal with other new things invariably look upon such things as flood or wild beasts. They bitterly hate and mortally fear such reform. When Confucius who lived more than 2,000 years ago saw the appearance of new characters, he was extremely frightened and lamented "Even in my early days, a historiographer would leave a blank in his text.... Now, alas! There are no such things." ("Wei Ling Kung" in Confucian Analects) In his eyes, when the ancient characters could not express the idea of the people, he would rather leave a "blank" than to coin a new character. The progress of society and the appearance of new characters would completely destroy his dream of restoring the system of slavery. Therefore, he could not help from lamenting.

In the dark old society, when the Kuomintang reactionaries saw the apperance of "dexterous writing" (simplified characters), they likewise regarded them with extreme hostility, criticized and slandered them as "erroneous characters," attacked the reformers as illiterate and unlettered, accused them of sabotaging the dignity of the written language and used the so-called "orthodox characters" to correct the "erroneous characters." Actually, they themselves also could not produce any genuine "orthodox characters" and their so-called "orthodox characters" also contained quite a number of "erroneous characters." The illiterate and unlettered people who obstructed the progress of the written language were precisely these clowns themselves.

During the period of socialism, the bourgeois Rightists and swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao had impatiently leapt forth and wildly attacked the work of reforming the written language. These fellows had but one sinister objective, and that was the desire to cling desperately to the old written language and culture in an attempt to permanently practice cultural dictatorship over the people and to achieve their reactionary goal of turning back the wheel of history.

"Cultural reform is like the flow of the mighty Yangtze River that cannot be stemmed." The appearance of all reactionaries who attempt to go against the tide of history not only cannot stem the tide of history in the least, but can only be drowned by the rolling current of the revolution in the end. "But it is also true that they have for a time played the part of an obstacle because they can make a section of those bent on making reform hesitate a bit and turn them from tide makers into tide riders." ("Speaking from 'Erroneous Characters'") Today, we must criticize the counter-revolutionary crimes of Lin Piao and Confucius for reviving the old order, clinging to old rules and sabotaging the reform of the written language, and boldly become revolutionary "tide makers" and promoters of progress in the reform of the written language.

* * *

MODEL PLA FIGHTERS

PLA Fighter Prevents Train Accident at Risk of Life

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 4, 1975)

Li ching-wei, a naval man of mongolian origin, is being widely praised by chinese people's liberation army men and other people for his heroism in preventing a train accident at the risk of his life.

the incident took place several months ago on a day when heavy fog smothered shenyang city. shihliho railway junction in the vicinity of shenyang was busy loading and unloading. suddenly, a heavy seven-metre length of log slipped down onto the railway track with one end still fixed to the pile of timber on a freight waggon. just then another freight train going to shenyang was approaching at a speed of 60 kilometres per hour. seeing that a serious accident was imminent, li ching-wei, who was waiting for a passenger train on the platform, darted forward and tried to push the heavy log off the track. the driver of the freight train caught a glimpse of the danger ahead and immediately blew his emergency whistle and applied the emergency brakes. but the momentum still drove the train forward.

people called to li ching-wei to get out of the way, but he, knowing that passengers on the platform were in danger and the station was an important junction linking a harbour, an iron and steel company and a coal centre, went ahead with his efforts to remove the danger and ensure a clear passage for the train. with his feet against the rails, he tried to move the cant of timber off the track with his shoulder but failed. then he tried with a lever...

the train was bearing down on him and the cant of timber when a number of workers rushed to his help, and by their joint efforts finally moved the timber out of the way. the train brushed past. li ching-wei was struck down by a jet of steam that came from the engine; his hands bleeding, he lost consciousness. the driver of the train jumped down and with great emotion came to the aid of the hero.

in a short while, li ching-wei came to. seeing that the accident had been averted, he smiled and said to the station master who had rushed to the scene, "don't worry about me. let the driver go ahead. the motherland needs him urgently exclamation"

NEW-TYPE PEASANTS

College Graduate Becomes New-Type Peasant

(NCNA-English Hofei, May 4, 1975)

returning to his home village, a college graduate has done much to grasp revolution and promote production, and has helped to grow better cotton crops through the elimination of boll worms.

coming from a rural district, chang teh-liang graduated in plant protection from the anhwei agricultural college in 1973. he saw a profound social revolution in peasants going to college and college graduates becoming peasants, and decided to rejoin the poor and lower-middle peasants in his home village -- houchangwan production brigade of the yinghsien people's commune in linchuan county, anhwei province.

the brigade, which had been in the front ranks of the nation's cotton growers, suffered a drop in cotton output against a general rise in the county the year chang returned home. supported by the brigade's party branch, he called a meeting of the brigade's scientific research group, which concluded that self-complacency was the main cause behind the failure.

chang teh-liang discovered boll worm adults in the lush cotton fields in summer last year, and organized a battle to kill them by artificial methods. to give the crop plenty of air and sunshine, he recommended rational close planting by widening the spaces between rows and narrowing those between plants. the result was a record harvest averaging more than 1.5 tons per hectare.

chang and other members of the scientific research group also contributed much to farm production by their experiments in seed selection, cultivation and pest control in wheat, rice, kaoliang and corn.

while at college chang teh-liang conscientiously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and put proletarian politics in command of professional studies. he always regarded class struggle as his main course. after returning home he was elected a production team leader in charge of both revolution and production.

in line with chairman mao's teaching: "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything", he persists in grasping revolution and promoting production. last winter he organized the poor and lower-middle peasants for a thorough study of the party's basic line for the historical period of socialism and

a criticism of a handful of class enemies who attempted to incite people to follow capitalist trends. this culminated in a debate over what road the peasants should take and in what direction they should spend the effort. the debate aroused the socialist enthusiasm of the masses, and the winter drive for better production went full steam ahead.

setting strict demands upon himself, chang teh-liang works hard and lives in a plain way and remains one of the poor and lower-middle peasants. he always takes the lead in doing strenuous work, saying, "i have to make up for the work i left behind while going to college." last year, as soon as the spring festival was over, he and other members of his team started collecting mud fertilizer from a pond. the poor and lower-middle peasants say: "chang teh-liang remains unchanged after going to college, and is even more modest than before. we certainly need more of such college graduates."

NATIONAL MINORITY WORKERS

National Minority Workers Come to the Fore in Inner Mongolia

(NCNA-English Huhehot, May 5, 1975)

the inner mongolian autonomous region now has 50,000 workers of mongolian, manchu, tahur, evenki and other minority nationalities. these minority people led a nomadic life before liberation.

although abounding in mineral resources, this north china autonomous region did not have a single modern factory before liberation. the region now boasts more than 2,000 enterprises including iron and steel, coal, machine-building, electronic, chemical, textile and light industries. gross industrial output accounts for two thirds of the total for industry and agriculture. railways and highways link all parts of the region. all trades and professions have national minority workers, administrative staff and technicians.

the party and people's government pay great attention to providing the workers of minority nationalities with free education and technical training. a number of them have been sent to major factories in peking, shanghai, tientsin and other places to learn advanced techniques. after one or two years of training, they could operate machines by themselves. during the

training period, they got full pay and received labour insurance just like other workers. the factories assigned special personnel to teach them technical knowledge.

yun shu-hsien, a mongolian woman operator of the huhehot no. 2 woolen mill, was sent to a shanghai woolen mill to learn skill at the age of 17. the shanghai veteran workers of han nationality gave her warm-hearted guidance. born in a poor peasant family, she has worked and studied hard since returning to her mill. now she has been elected deputy secretary of the mill party committee and vice-chairman of the mill revolutionary committee. "in the old society," she said, "my father and elder sister died of illness because we could not afford medical treatment. i often went hungry. since liberation, i've gone to school and work in the mill. i attended the tenth national congress of the communist party of china in 1973, discussing party and state affairs together with delegates of various nationalities. i feel very happy to live in the big socialist family, with the equality of all the nationalities in our country."

many shepherds in the old days have now become skilled workers who make products requiring complicated technique. manned by workers of six nationalities, the huhehot electronic equipment factory has produced high-quality electronic computers and components for integrated circuit computers. it also turned out a flatbed type plotter which has been shown abroad.

to raise workers' political and technical levels, the regional industrial and educational departments run workers' spare-time colleges. more than 100 national minority workers are among the students. some workers of minority nationalities have become members of the workers' mao tsetung thought propaganda teams in the institutes of higher learning. mongolian worker yunghsi is one of them, who has been elected member of the party committee of the inner mongolian institute of agriculture and animal husbandry. over the past two years, she has helped transform the institute with proletarian ideology. last year, she went to a pastoral area at the head of a group of eight teachers and more than 40 students. they achieved a good result in combining school education with production work.

WOMEN WORKERS

Lumberwomen Active in Northeast China Forests

(NCNA-English Changchun, May 5, 1975)

groups of lumberwomen are working with men in northeast china's changpai mountains, one of china's important lumbering centres. the girls' team under the lushuiho forestry administration in kirin province is known for its hard work in tapping forest resources to support socialist construction.

composed of 65 girls under 20, the team was set up during the great proletarian cultural revolution. in six months the girls learnt to do felling, trimming off branches, log concentration and loading. last year the team overfulfilled its production quota by 50 per cent.

this reporter recently visited with the girls in the thick of a mountain forest. red pines, standing 30 to 40 metres and measuring 1.5 metres in diametre, were falling one by one as the girls worked the power saws. the felled trees were then dragged by tractors to the concentration point where logs, each weighing 2 to 3 tons, were hoisted up onto waiting trucks.

no women were allowed to do lumbering before. the cultural revolution imbued women with high enthusiasm for socialism. many applied to work in the mountains. with the support of the party committees, teams of women marched into the forests as lumber workers.

sun wei-lan, who has just turned 20, is much appreciated by veteran lumberjacks for her smart work. when she started learning tree-cutting, she practised hard with a power saw at felled trees, and refused to rest even when her arms became numb. now she is skilful in her trade. the trees she cuts fall in good, desired directions, leaving short stumps and seldom injuring surrounding young trees.

chao hsiu-chih and li yu-hsia, both daughters of poor peasants, were assigned to drive tractors. trained by a master worker, they learnt with determination, and in six months were able to drive the machines round on their own.

the girls' team receives every care from the party committee. hard working as they are, the girls regularly attend the evening political school where they study marxist-leninist classics including chairman mao's works, and criticize revisionism. they also enliven their life in the forest with a variety of cultural activities.

EMANCIPATED SLAVES

Former Slaves Become Masters of Industry

(NCNA-English Chengtu, May 5, 1975)

large numbers of emancipated slaves of the yi nationality have become members of the working class running industrial enterprises.

the yi people, one of the minority nationalities in china, live in the liangshan yi autonomous prefecture in szechwan province. for centuries savage slavery prevailed in this area of 30,000 square kilometres. after liberation, the communist party and the people's government aroused the masses to carry out a democratic reform which abolished the vicious system and lifted the slaves out of misery. then the emancipated slaves took the road of socialism.

industries are rising in the prefecture which had none before liberation. these include coal and metal mining, metals, farm machinery, power generation, building materials, timber processing, chemicals, tanning, paper and food processing. former slaves and their children have joined the ranks of workers, and many are advanced workers with high political consciousness and good skills. a number of them have been admitted into the communist party, and some work at leading posts.

at tachiao, the first hydro-electric power station built in the liangshan mountains, a competent crew of 10 workers of the yi nationality is in charge of operation. achanitu, leader of the crew, began to toil as a cattle herder for slave-owners at seven and was often beaten up by them. he took an active part in the democratic reform in 1956 and became one of the first generation of yi workers two years later. at the beginning, he was puzzled by the labyrinth of automatic meters and instruments and transmission lines. but the party organization gave him every encouragement and veteran workers of the han nationality provided him with patient guidance. with confidence he studied hard and quickly grasped the operation of the power station. by now he has passed on the know-how to a dozen other yi workers.

the first generation of railway workers of the yi nationality have appeared along the chengtu-kunming railway threading across the liangshan mountains. chumuwulai had never seen a train until he came from his native village to work on the railway four years ago. now he guides the operation of the train service at a station as precisely as clockwork.

women slaves were not even ragarded as human beings by the slave-owners. many of them have become industrial

workers and enjoy the same rights as men. thirtyseven-year-old niketsuchu led a dog's life in a slave-owner's house for more than ten years. in 1959, she entered a farm machinery plant in meiku county. she started by making wooden pails, and is now a skilled bench worker assembling water turbines and fulfils every assignment with outstanding results.

party committees in plants and mines run spare-time schools and technical classes at which workers of the yi nationality are trained with the help of veteran workers.

yi workers study seriously works of marxism-leninism, including chairman mao's writings, and take an active part in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. chupijanpo, a yi worker from a cement plant, is one of the workers invited by the prefecture to lecture on the history of the struggle between the confucian and the legalist schools. in the light of slave uprisings in liangshan, he has given well-appreciated lectures on the labouring people's historical struggle against confucius in industrial and other organizations in nine counties.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Remains of Queen Kossamak of Cambodia
Cremated at Ceremony in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1975)

the remains of her majesty queen sisowath kossamak nearireath of cambodia were cremated at a ceremony here this afternoon.

the cremation ceremony was attended by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk; samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c. and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; members of the royal house princess norodom keth kanya, princess norodom buppha devi, princess norodom roeungsy, prince norodom chakrapong, prince norodom ranarith, prince sisowath methavi and madame methavi, as well as madame pemme peang; members and alternate members of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee sarin chhak with madame sarin chhak, chau seng, chan youran with madame chan youran, huot sambath with madame huot sambath, thiounn mumm, duong sam ol with madame duong sam ol, chea san with madame chea san, and thiounn prasith, as well as madame keat chhon; vice-minister of foreign affairs and madame van piny, and other cambodians in peking.

attending the ceremony were also:

chinese vice-premiers li hsien-nien and chen hsi-lien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress li su-wen, minister of public health liu hsiang-ping, vice-foreign minister ho ying, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress chao pu-chu, leading members of departments concerned lin chia-mei, li meng-fu, yang chi, sun hao, wang chen, liang feng, kao chien-chung, chao chieh and hsing jen-hsien, as well as medical personnel, including tung ping-kun, chou shang-chueh, keng ten-chang and wang sung-mei;

the government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea headed by vice-president kang ryang uk of the d.p.r.k.;

the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the central committee of the fatherland front of viet nam led by vice-premier phan trong tue of the d.r.v.n.;

the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam led by vice-president nguyen van kiet of the provisional revolutionary government of the r.s.v.n.

samdech penn nouth made a memorial speech at the ceremony. samdech norodom and madame sihanouk, samdech and madame penn nouth, vice-premiers li hsien-nien and chen hsi-lien, vice-chairman li su-wen, vice-president kang ryang uk, vice-premier phan trong tue and vice-president nguyen van kiet, and others presented flowers of sandal to the remains of queen kossamak and stood in silence.

also present were german amado blanco, vice-minister of foreign trade of cuba who is now visiting peking and diplomatic envoys of many countries to china.

on april 29, soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee presented a wreath to the remains of her majesty queen kossamak.

Cambodian Feature: Song of Victory on Mekong River--Chinese Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1975)

we paid a visit to the mekong river front of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces last march in the midst of their historic decisive campaign to liberate the whole of cambodia.

the commander of the liberation armed forces of the mekong river front saing an and some other cambodian leaders accompanied us and acquainted us with the disastrous defeats of the u.s.-lon nol clique and the brilliant victories of the cambodian patriotic armed forces and people.

we took three motorboats and set sail on an early morning when the gauzy mist was clearing. the east bank of the river was covered with thick forests. the newly-liberated peam reang island in the west had become an expanse of barren land after repeated bombing and shelling. looking to the north, we saw in the distance the outline of another small island still

occupied by the enemy and a huge pillar of jet-black smoke that billowed upward into the sky from a burning enemy oil tanker which was hit on february 11. a number of small boats manned by liberation fighters sailed by quickly. commander saing an told us: "these boats are unloading oil from the burning ship which carries 600,000 litres of gasoline in its eight tanks and only one of them has caught fire.

in the past month and more, we have shipped off 200,000 litres of oil from the other seven tanks." pointing to a place in the river, he said: "there are other sunken oil tankers in there. it is an excellent petroleum storage for us. we can come and get oil whenever we need it."

beside our boats we saw enemy corpses floating down the river and the waves splashing over wrecks of enemy ships. along the way, we saw twelve badly damaged enemy ships in the river, including oil tankers, cargo boats, barges and escorts. pointing to damaged enemy ship, a cambodian comrade-in-arms said: "another enemy ship, seeing this one being hit, tried to run away, but in its hurry ran into this ship and sank." turning to the ships anchored along the bank, he continued: "those are left behind by the badly battered enemy troops who tried to flee by land, but were killed in the water."

the lower reaches of the mekong river are virtually a big burying-ground for the enemy. it had been a vital communication line of strategic importance through which the lon nol clique transported u.s.-supplied grain, weapons and fuel to saigon. it became the enemy's lifeline at the end of last year when the people's armed forces cut all the highways leading to phnompenh. to tightly block the lower reaches of the mekong river, therefore, became the key to ensure the liberation of phnompenh.

in the nation-wide general offensive launched at the beginning of this year, the people's armed forces mounted fierce attacks on the enemy along the lower reaches of the mekong river to the south of phnompenh and in areas from phnompenh to neak luong along highway one on the river's west bank. by the end of february they had wiped out nearly 9,000 enemy men, sunk or damaged 338 vessels including the tanker we saw burning on the river and the three damaged ships near it. they had also controlled more than 70 kilometres of the waterway from phlauv trei, north of neak luong, to the cambodia-viet nam border. the enemy in phnompenh was thus completely cut off from the outside. to reopen the route, the panic-stricken lon nol clique launched an "amphibious assault" around neak luong at the end of january and in early february. five battalions were sent to make a counter-attack on peam reang

island some 20 kilometres from the city. but the enemy troops were soon surrounded by liberation fighters. in only a few days, more than 250 enemy were killed or wounded and the remainder driven into a narrow position on the island. the enemy scheme to send reinforcements by ships was also frustrated. in a couple of days from february 11 onward, scores of enemy ships were sunk or set on fire by liberation fighters. the people's armed forces, while making powerful attacks, launched a political offensive on the besieged enemy on february 16.

they shouted to the enemy through a megaphone: "you have nothing to eat and have run out of ammunition. surrender at once exclamation"

"we will surrender, collectively, if you will give us lenient treatment," replied the enemy.

"lay down your arms first," they ordered through a megaphone.

"all right," the enemy answered.

"stop making contact with planes overhead exclamation"

"all right."

"officers come out first exclamation"

"o.k."

"soldiers come out in groups exclamation"

when a group of the enemy came out, the rest became impatient of waiting. over 1,000 men rushed out with hands up. the people's fighters discovered later that the enemy had only 20 litres of rice left.

this victorious engagement did help a great deal in the blockade of the mekong river and the liberation of neak luong as well as phnompenh. the field commander also told us that an interlude happened in the course of action: when the enemy ran out of ammunition and food, our ammuniton was also being used up. at this juncture the enemy sent us ammunition and other military supplies. all the packages dropped by enemy planes landed in our positions. the commander showed us a detailed list of the enemy air-dropped weapons, ammunition, food and other wares. pointing to the air-dropped list, the commander said humourously, "thank quartermaster general lon nol. all on the list we have received."

our motor-boats sailed along and we soon found ourselves near the burning oil tanker. the towering flames and the inverted figure of the burning tanker

were clearly reflected on the surface of the river, forming a magnificent picture.

we were now only two kilometres from the small island on which one enemy battalion was entrenched. we asked the commander why they didn't take the isolated islet. bursting into laughter, he said, "keep it there. the island is still of some use to us." turning to the peam reang island, he said, "before we took the peam reang island, we surrounded it for some time. this mobilized enemy planes which came for air-drops. four fifths of their air-dropped materials fell into our hands. today the enemies in neak luong and on this island rely solely on air-dropped supplies as all land and water communication lines have been cut. sometimes the whole lot, sometimes half and in most cases three fourths of the supplies air-dropped by enemy planes fell into our hands. our practice is to close in on the enemy and keep them only 50 metres from us. as the parachutes descend, we take them over. this is our way to get supplies. another way we obtain our supplies is from the enemy flotillas. since we took the peam reang island, the enemy flotillas have not dared to show up again. by leaving this small island in enemy hands, we have put them in a dilemma. if enemy planes come, they deliver most of the air-dropped materials to us. if they fail to come, the enemy troops on the island would shout through walkie-talkie: "if no more supplies are air-dropped, we'll surrender."

the valiant people's armed forces on the mekong river front thus armed themselves with u.s.-made equipment seized from the enemy. one of their slogans says, "strike the enemy with weapons taken from the enemy." in this way, they are supplied with a steady flow of enemy arms and materials. we saw these meritorious deeds everywhere on the mekong river front. the motorboats and jeeps that we rode in were captured. the beds, bed-clothes, mosquito nets, dinner-sets, cups, tables and chairs that we used were all seized from the enemy. the mekong river front command entertained us with food captured from the enemy. the hosts proudly served us with u.s.-made canned food, biscuits from boston, raisin from california, wine from chicago, beer made in washington and saigon and cigarettes, coffee, cocoa, canned milk and sweets made in various countries. we shared their victory and their joy.

the meritorious deeds of the people's fighters have made the mekong river more beautiful. the flowing waters and surging tides sing in chorus a resounding song of victory in praise of the people's fighters who have fought heroically for five years...

as we recalled the heroic battles waged by the

people's fighters and their victories on the mekong river, the sun rose above the horizon. the torrential flow of the river rolling southward was ablaze with brilliant sunlight. standing on the decks of the motorboats, we could not but turn our eyes to phnompenh which was on the threshold of liberation. watching the fast-flowing mekong river, we saw in our minds' eye a heroic ship with a towering mast riding on the waves and a new cambodia taking shape amidst the advance of the people of the whole country.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Friends Dined in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1975)

mrs. therese casgrain, a noted public figure from canada, and her assistant alice desjardins were guests of honour at a dinner given by hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, here this evening.

the canadian friends arrived in peking this afternoon on a visit to china as guests of the institute of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND CHAD

Chadian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1975)

felix malloum, president of the chadian supreme military council, received and had a friendly conversation with chinese ambassador to chad wang jen-san in ndjamena on april 28, according to a report from that city.

CHINA AND EUROPE

Peking Banquet for EEC Vice President

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1975)

ko po-nien, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, this evening gave a banquet in honour of christopher soames, vice-president of the commission of the european economic community, and his party.

present was italian ambassador to china folco trabalza.

also present at the banquet were leading members of chinese departments concerned chang yi-chun, ma chia-chun and peng chin-po.

vice-president soames and his party arrived in peking this morning for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

the guests were greeted at the airport by vice-president ko po-nien.

present were ambassadors of italy, belgium, denmark, the federal republic of germany and britain to china, the minister of the french embassy and the counsellor of the netherlands embassy in peking.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Academy of Sciences Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1975)

the delegation of the academy of sciences of finland concluded its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today. leader of the delegation is dr. atti kulmala, president of the research council for natural sciences of the academy of sciences of finland, and deputy leader is heikki kallio, administrative director of the administrative office of the academy.

Chinese Basketball Association Gives Reception for Finnish Basketball Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1975)

_____ the chinese basketball association gave a reception here this evening for the visit to china of a basketball delegation from finland led by martti huhtamaki.

attending the reception were li ching-chuan, leading member of the all-china sports federation, mou tso-yun, leading member of the chinese basketball association, and representatives of chinese basketball players.

finnish ambassador to china martti salomies was also present on the occasion.

speaking at the reception, mou tso-yun and martti huhtamaki wished the constant development of friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of china and finland.

the finnish basketball delegation arrived here by plane yesterday.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Amity Association Leader Fetes French Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1975)

_____ yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, today gave a banquet in honour of french friends mr. and mrs. augarde, mrs. rezette and mr. rouland. during the banquet, they had a friendly conversation.

the french friends have come to china for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. after visiting peking, they will tour southern china before going home.

CHINA AND IRAN

Delegation of Chinese Medical Association Leaves Tehran for Home

(NCNA-English Tehran, May 4, 1975)

the delegation of the chinese medical association led by wang kang-chiu left here for home yesterday after attending the second asian congress on agricultural medicine and rural health.

during its stay in iran, the delegation visited medical centres and was received by iranian minister of science and higher education abdol hossein samiei, and minister of state and director of the plan and budget organization abdol majid majidi.

minister samiei had a cordial and friendly talk with all members of the delegation. he asked in detail the selection and training methods of chinese bare-foot doctors. member of the delegation and a bare-foot doctor kuo fu-chin answered the questions in detail.

chinese ambassador hao teh-ching was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih and Wang Yao-ting Meet Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly conversation here today with japanese friend kaheita okazaki.

wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade met kaheita okazaki and his party on may 3.

Liao Cheng-chih Entertains Japanese Socialist
Party Delegation Led by Tomomi Narita

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the sixth delegation to china from the japanese socialist party led by tomomi narita, chairman of the central executive committee of the party.

the function was addressed by president liao cheng-chih and chairman tomomi narita.

"over the past two years and more since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and japan," liao cheng-chih said, "the friendly relations between the two countries and the cause of china-japan friendship have experienced fresh developments. at present, the governments of china and japan are holding negotiations on the conclusion of a china-japan treaty of peace and friendship. as is generally known, we have repeatedly stated that the signing of this treaty should be a move forward on the basis of the joint statement of the chinese and japanese governments and must not be a retreat from it. this is our unswerving position."

speaking of the increasingly fierce scramble between the two superpowers for world hegemony, liao cheng-chih emphasized that soviet revisionist social-imperialism is practicing a fascist dictatorship of the bourgeoisie at home and committing aggression and expansion abroad by forcibly occupying other countries' territory, overtly interfering in other countries' internal affairs and pursuing big-power hegemonism. it is engaged in rivalry with the other superpower, u.s. imperialism, for world hegemony everywhere, as a result of which there is no tranquillity in the world. this cannot but arouse strong resistance from a growing number of nations and peoples. "we are willing to join all other people in the world in opposing the hegemonism of these two superpowers," he stated.

tomomi narita noted in his speech that the friendly relations between japan and china entered a new stage after the resumption of diplomatic relations between them. "conclusion of a treaty of peace and friendship at a sooner date on the basis of the japan-china joint statement is a strong demand of the overwhelming majority of japanese nationals," he said. "the japan-china joint statement is an agreement made public by the heads of the two governments. article seven of this statement specifies explicitly: 'the normalization of relations between china and japan is not directed against third countries. neither of the two countries should seek hegemony in the asia-pacific region and each country is opposed to

efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony.' this is also the principle and spirit of japan's constitution."

tomomi narita stated, "we would like to make our contributions to the conclusion at a sooner date of the peace and friendship treaty in line with this principle and spirit."

among other guests attending the banquet were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa, and adviser haruo okada and leader yoshinori yasui of the friendly diet members delegation of the "new stream society" of the japanese socialist party and advisers hisao ishino and hosei yoshida of the diet members delegation of the japanese socialist party for japan-china friendship, who are now visiting in peking.

present on the host side were chang hsiang-shan, lin li-yun, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun and shih huang.

the sixth delegation to china from the japanese socialist party led by chairman tomomi narita arrived in peking by air this afternoon for a friendly visit at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association. they were met at the airport by president liao cheng-chih and others. also among the welcomers were kensuke yanagiya, minister of the japanese embassy here, and hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1975)

the mexican trade delegation led by antonio calderon martinez, director general of the trade department of the ministry of industry and commerce of the united states of mexico, concluded its visit to peking after attending the second china-mexico joint trade committee session. it left here by air today to tour other cities in south china before going home.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chinese departmental director cheng to-pin of the foreign trade ministry and minister-counsellor fernando flores tejada of the mexican embassy in peking.

while in peking, the mexican guests attended the celebrations of may day -- international labour day. vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min met with all members of the delegation.

CHINA AND NEPAL

NPC Vice Chairman Ulanfu Meets Nepal-China Cultural Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 4, 1975)

ulanfu, vice-chairman of the national people's congress of china, this morning met with all members of the nepal-china cultural association delegation led by m.h. jyoti, president of the association. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

nepalese ambassador to china kshatra bickram rana was present.

present were vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries lin lin and its secretary-general kuo tung-chun.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Military Attache Gives Film Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1975)

colonel ioan dubesteanu, military attache of the romanian embassy here, gave a film reception this afternoon on the occasion of the 98th anniversary of the independence of romania and the 30th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned kan mai, chai ming-wu, shih tien-ting, tung cheng-hai, hsi chao-ming and wei yu-ming were among the guests.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu was present.

romanian documentary films were shown at the reception.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Singapore Football Association Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1975)

the delegation of the singapore football association led by richard pates left here for home by air today after concluding its friendly visit to china.

while in china, the delegation toured kwangchow, changsha and peking. the singapore football team played four friendly matches and were warmly welcomed by chinese spectators.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Self-Exposure of Maritime Overlord--On Soviet World-wide Naval Exercise

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1975)

today's "people's daily" carries a signed article entitled "self-exposure of a maritime overlord" which comments on the recent soviet world-wide naval exercise.

the article says: the soviet revisionists have lately held a mammoth world-wide naval exercise. this exercise which reveals their rapacious attempts to swallow all the oceans and seas at one gulp has aroused great anxiety among their rivals. in two recent speeches, u.s. president gerald ford repeatedly stressed the need for the united states to maintain its powerful military might. speaking at the 73rd annual navy league convention held on april 23 this year, he raised the alarm, stating that the u.s. navy faced "a very different situation" and had "entered a time of challenge". "the russians," he said, had "built up their navy while we permitted ours to shrink". in his speech, ford asked for a congressional appropriation of over 5,000 million u.s. dollars to expand the navy to make the united states "second to none". the fact that the two superpowers stir up trouble on the sea, feverishly expand their armaments and keep an angry watch on each other is one expression of their intensified contention for world hegemony.

while more than 200 soviet warships were engaged in the mammoth maritime military exercise, the soviet

revisionist chieftains in the kremlin held a plenary session of the central committee of the c.p.s.u. where they adopted a resolution paying the usual lip-service to "detente". with shameless hypocrisy, the resolution stated that "political detente should be supplemented with military detente" and that work for "the reduction of armaments" and "struggle for disarmament" was necessary to make "detente an irreversible process".

these soviet revisionist gentlemen dispatched warships in great numbers to make a big show of strength, even sailing them into the coastal waters of other countries as an obvious "supplement" of their overlord position with military force. where in all this is there the least trace of "military detente"?

messrs. soviet revisionists, you have dispatched over 200 up-to-date warships of all varieties to carry out this exercise. is this "disarmament" or is it "arms expansion"?

this unprecedented mammoth world-wide naval exercise carried out by the soviet revisionists has reminded people of the endless debate that has been going on at the second stage of the "conference on security and cooperation in europe". in order to safeguard against possible surprise attacks by the soviet revisionists, some west european countries attending the session have put forward the demand that the soviet revisionists notify other countries seven weeks in advance of military exercises they carry out in europe. some small countries and mediterranean coastal countries have also pointed out that the soviet revisionists have the obligation to do so even with air and naval exercises. these demands are just and reasonable. the soviet revisionists, however, claim that such a notification must be made on a "voluntary" basis. as is well known, "voluntary" in this case means that the soviet revisionists will do what they like on land and sea, with nobody having the right to prevent them.

nevertheless, this is not the era when one or two superpowers can do as they like. imperialist powers which attempted to rule the world by "gunboat policies" in the past have not escaped complete defeat. in this day and age, the soviet revisionist maritime overlord is bound to come to the same end, the article concludes.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Goodwill Delegation Leaves Geneva for Home

(NCNA-English Geneva, May 4, 1975)

a chinese goodwill delegation left here for home this afternoon.

led by feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, the delegation was here for the inauguration of swissair's international air service to china and also for a friendly visit.

during its stay, the delegation toured a number of cities, where it visited institutes, factories, a farm and some other establishments. everywhere it was warmly received by the swiss people and officials.

the chinese goodwill delegation was feted by willy ritschard, member of the swiss federal council and head of the department of transport, communications and power, willi walker, president of the great council of the canton of zurich, andre chavanne, president of the council of state of the canton of geneva, and armin baltensweiler, general manager of swissair.

the mayors of biel and montreux received the chinese delegation. it was also received by eric martin, president of the international committee of the red cross, and roger gallopin, president of the executive council of the committee.

before its departure, the delegation gave a luncheon and a cocktail party here. both were attended by andre chavanne, president of the council of state of the canton of geneva, henri schmitt, member of the national council, and armin baltensweiler, general manager of swissair, who later saw the delegation off at the airport. chinese ambassador to switzerland chen chih-fang was also saw the delegation off.

Chinese Goodwill Delegation Back from Switzerland

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1975)

the chinese goodwill delegation led by feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, returned here by swissair today after attending the celebrations for the inauguration of the switzerland-china air service and paying a friendly visit to that country.

roger pasquier, swissair representative in china who accompanied the chinese delegation on its visit, also arrived by the same plane.

the delegation was met at peking airport by director-general ma jen-hui and political commissar yu li-chin of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and swiss ambassador to china and madame albert-louis natural.

CHINA AND SYRIA

China Youth Football Team Concludes Visit to Syria

(NCNA-English Damascus, May 4, 1975)

the china youth football team left here for home yesterday after concluding a friendly visit to syria.

chinese ambassador tsao ke-chiang gave a reception on may 3 on the occasion of the team's visit. among the guests were members of the executive bureau of the syrian general sports federation, director of the asian and cultural departments of the syrian foreign ministry, responsible members of the syrian football, table tennis and gymnastic associations, as well as syrian youth footballers. guests and hosts praised the friendship between the syrian and chinese peoples and expressed the hope that the friendly cooperation between the two countries in the field of sports will continue to develop.

on the evening of may 1, the syrian general sports federation gave a banquet for the china youth football team. ambassador tsao ke-chiang was present.

the chinese team arrived here on april 22. it had matches with syrian youth football teams in damascus, homs and aleppo.

CHINA AND UN

Developing Countries Support Draft of 77-Nation Group on Maritime Scientific Research

(NCNA-English Geneva, May 4, 1975)

representatives of developing countries supported the draft articles on maritime scientific research submitted by the iraqi representative on behalf of the 77-nation group and opposed the two superpowers' attempt to practise maritime hegemonism in the name of "freedom of scientific research" when the draft was discussed at the may 2 plenary session of the third committee of the u.n. sea law conference.

the draft provides that the coastal countries have the exclusive right to carry out and regulate the scientific research activities within non-international waters and the exclusive right to approve and regulate these activities. it stresses that the authorization of the coastal states for scientific research activities within non-international waters is necessary and these countries possess the right to suspend or put an end to such research when the research is regarded as not corresponding to its announced objectives. the draft points out that the scientific research activities within the international zone should be carried out directly by the international authority or under its direct and effective control.

in his speech, the iraqi representative pointed out that these stipulations are aimed at defending the coastal countries' legitimate rights within the waters under their jurisdiction. to conduct scientific research within the zone under the jurisdiction of a coastal state it is necessary to get the permission of the state in advance. the most important condition for getting such permission is to conduct the research for peaceful purposes only, he said.

the yugoslav representative said that the scientific research activities within the exclusive economic zones must be carried out with the consent of the coastal countries, and the territorial integrity and state sovereignty of the coastal states must be respected. the coastal countries should have the right to regulate these activities.

the somali representative noted that jurisdiction will be meaningless if the "freedom of scientific research" is allowed.

the representative of ecuador said that it is the sovereign right of a coastal state to exercise jurisdiction over the scientific research activities

within its exclusive economic zone. it is a slander to say that to consent to this system will impede the conduct of scientific research.

similar stands were taken by the representatives of kenya, pakistan, oman, nigeria and other countries.

supporting the draft, the chinese representative said that the draft reflected the common interests and aspirations of the developing countries. he denounced the soviet representative, his followers and the representative of the other superpower for not supporting the draft and viciously slandering it as lacking "the spirit of conciliation". the chinese representative also accused them of going so far as to assert that "the freedom of maritime scientific research" is "an indispensable fundamental principle of the law of the sea".

tanzanian representative said that some people, while criticizing the 77-nation group for "lacking the spirit of conciliation", have stubbornly clung to the stand that "the freedom of scientific research" should exist within the zones under the jurisdiction of the coastal countries. therefore, it is not the 77-nation group but the maritime powers whose stand must be changed. he added that a representative who professed "internationalism" has asserted that the carrying out of scientific research activities without any limitation was in the interest of the developing countries. but the developing countries know most clearly whether these activities are favourable or unfavourable to them.

the indian representative said that it is absolutely justifiable for a coastal country to require its prior authorization of, and claim the right to supervise too, any scientific research in areas within the limits of its jurisdiction. it is untenable to say that a "consent system" would hamper scientific research, he declared.

the third committee also discussed the draft articles on the transfer of technology submitted by the representative of iraq on behalf of the 77-nation group. the representatives of a number of developing countries said that the transfer of technology should serve the interest of the developing countries, promote their exploitation of maritime resources, help narrow the gap between the developing and the developed countries, and create conditions for the establishment of a new international economic order. they pointed out that the transfer of technology is not a one-way traffic, from the advanced to the developing countries, but also the other way round, from the developing to the advanced countries, and also between and among the developing countries themselves. this viewpoint won

the support of the representatives of denmark and australia.

the chinese representative spoke in favour of the draft articles of the 77-nation group. he said that the developing countries have rich resources under the broad expanses of their seas and their people are as intelligent as they are industrious. relying unswervingly on the great capabilities of their own people and increasing their mutual exchanges and support, the developing countries can surely evolve a maritime technology of their own, he stated.

the transfer of technology must take into consideration the economic potentials of the developing countries and serve the needs of their economic development, he continued. the sovereignty of the recipient country must be respected. no conditions should be attached, no privileges claimed, and no advantage taken to get huge profits. the transfer of technology should not be used as a means for plunder and domination of the developing countries, the chinese representative stressed.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

NPC Vice Chairman Li Su-wen Meets Venezuelan Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1975)

li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the delegation of the movement for socialism from venezuela led by luis bayardo sardi.

present on the occasion was shen chien, leading member of the china-latin america friendship association.

while in china, the delegation visited peking, changsha, shaoshan, kwangchow, shanghai and tientsin. it will soon leave for home.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Representatives of Many Countries Uphold 200-Mile Maritime Right at UN Sea Law Conference

(NCNA-English Geneva, May 3, 1975)

safeguard of the 200-nautical-mile maritime right was discussed at an informal meeting of the second committee of the third united nations conference on the law of the sea yesterday afternoon. representatives of a number of countries resolutely upheld the 200-mile maritime right and opposed superpower hegemonism.

it was learnt that with the support of many small and medium-sized coastal countries, ecuador defied superpower influence and pressure by putting forward "draft articles on the territorial sea" and requesting the meeting to discuss them. the draft articles stipulate that "each coastal state has the right to establish the breadth of its territorial sea up to a distance not exceeding 200 nautical miles, measured from the applicable baselines."

the draft further stipulates that with regard to foreign fishing vessels, a coastal state can institute regulations "determining the species which may be caught and the size of the catch and fixing fishing quotas per vessel, period of time or voyage", "issuing certificates and licences for fishing and marine hunting" and concerning "penalties applicable in cases of infringement".

the ecuadorian representative pointed out that the draft articles reflect the voices of the weak and small coastal states for defending their maritime resources and ending the maritime powers' unscrupulous plunder. he said that on the breadth of territorial sea, the superpowers have always acted in accordance with their will, "we must fight for the interests of the developing countries". the focus of argument at the current sea law conference is a struggle in defence of the sovereignty of the coastal states.

the peruvian representative noted that since 1974, peru has fought against the maritime powers in defence of the 200-mile territorial sea right. "we are not isolated because the proposition in defence of 200-mile territorial sea right has won extensive support from a great number of third world countries," he said.

the brazilian representative said that certain powers have distorted the just stand of the coastal states in defence of their maritime resources, and slandered them as being arrogant. such intimidation is of no avail.

the representative of guinea-bissau extolled ecuador's draft articles. he said that to establish the scope of sovereignty over its territorial waters is the inherent authority of a coastal state. not long ago, guinea-bissau announced that the breadth of its territorial sea is 150 nautical miles. for guinea-bissau similarly has suffered from infringement by a few maritime powers.

the representative of the democratic people's republic of korea in his speech supported ecuador's draft articles. he noted that the right to fix the 200-mile territorial sea is, for the third world countries which have long suffered from imperialist and colonialist aggression and plunder, an important question in defence of their independence and security. he said that imperialism has not stopped its aggression and bullying on the sea. even today, u.s. imperialism still conducts military provocations and aggression against korea from the sea, and occupies south korea. at the very moment when the sea law conference is under way, the united states carried out provocative activities against a korean passenger ship.

the albanian representative pointed out that u.s. and soviet warships run wild on the seas. with a view to establishing hegemony and plundering the maritime resources of other countries, they have unscrupulously encroached on the territorial waters of other sovereign countries. he said that the two superpowers have obstinately insisted on limiting the breadth of the territorial sea to 12 nautical miles and refuse to accept the right of a coastal state to establish its exclusive economic zone. their aim is to maintain the privileges they obtained under the gun-boat policy. he reiterated albania's support for the just stand of the asian, african and latin american countries to extend their maritime right to 200 nautical miles with a view to defending their national security and economic rights.

the chinese representative noted that the chinese government and people have invariably and resolutely supported the struggle of the third world countries in defence of the 200-mile maritime right, a struggle to safeguard their national resources, develop their national economy and defend their state sovereignty. he said that at present, to safeguard their sovereignty, independence and resources, the great majority of developing countries and some other countries advocate the establishment beyond their territorial sea of exclusive economic zones not exceeding 200 nautical miles, measured from the baselines of the territorial sea, and the fixing of the breadth of their respective territorial sea in accordance with reasonable requirements. for similar reasons, some other countries have advocated sectional control within the 200-mile territorial sea. these different views have started from the same stand of defending state sovereignty, opposing hegemonic aggression,

expansion and plunder, and safeguarding the 200-mile maritime right. the grave question is that the superpowers have been working hard to impose rigid regulations on the breadth of the territorial sea, to fix it as narrow as possible, thus making the socalled "high seas", on which they can act arbitrarily or do whatever they like, broader and broader. they have not only tried to deny the substantive contents of an exclusive economic zone, but also tried to treat a strait within the territorial sea and used for international navigation as "high seas" where they can run amuck. he further pointed out that the institution of a new law of the sea is closely related to the struggle of the developing countries and small and medium-sized countries for defending the 200-mile maritime right and opposing hegemonism. only if the developing countries and the small and medium-sized countries strengthen unity in their just struggle for resolutely defending the 200-mile maritime right and opposing hegemonism can a new law of the sea meeting the needs of the present era be worked out.

the representatives of somalia, uruguay, guinea, panama, madagascar and greece also spoke in favour of ecuador's draft articles.

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